Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26th 1827. No 1960.

Advertisement.

PROPOSALS (Post paid) will be received by the QUARTER MASTER of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, for BILLS at 30 Days sight on Messrs. GREENWOOD COX and CO., Army Agents, London, to the amount, of £320 Sterling or there about, drawn for Compensation in lieu of Clothing due the Regiment.

The Proposals to be sent on or before the 30th Instant, after which Date none will be received.

P. CONOLLY,
Qr. Mr. H. M. 20th Regt.

POONAH,
18th Dec. 1827.

Found.

ON the Mount Road, a GOLD BROACH Containing hair; any person having lost the same may have it, on Application at the POLICE OFFICE near the Jail.

H. GREY,

BOMBAY,
20th Dec. 1827.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
JUST IMPORTED,
A NEYDEE ARAB,
Bright bay with black points,
13-3 high, 4 years old
Price Rs, 600.

ALSO
A STEADY WELL TRAINED
BAY
GGY HORSE,
M, 6 YEARS OLD,
s. 400.
6th December 1827.

SALE
MMISSION.
AT
FRITH
e and Co's.
ooms.
NDID 12 Light Lus- ..... Rs. 1000
Girandole,. 450
Ditto,..... 350
eat Four Light 500
id handsome dinner ce of improved stone HINA, with hot Water Plates, complete for 24 persons,..... 800
And Two long Breakfast Sets for 18 persons, each....each 200
Nesbit Lane, 26th December 1827.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
A DOUBLE BARRELLED
GUN
BY PARKER.
NEARLY NEW.
Price Rs. 250.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A HANDSOME Pier Glass, Rs. 250
A Landscape in Oil Colours..... " 80
A pair of well finished Jackwood Book Cases..... " 200
A Couch and Stool..... " 40
Two pair rich cut Wall Shades, per pair..... " 75
And a great Variety of articles of Furniture.
Nesbit Lane, 26th December 1827.

THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 26th DECEMBER.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES VIZ.

A QUANTITY of Glass Ware, Cut and Plain, a two light Girandole, an assortment of Piece Goods consisting of Long Cloths, Jeans, Gown Pieces, Mull Muslins, Cambric and Jaconet Ditto, Jamdannies, Sonna Cloth &c. &c. and a few Kegs of Paint.
Nesbit Lane, 26th December 1827.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A HANDSOME BENGAL BUILT
CURRICLE,
FITTED TO RUN AS A BUGGY
Price Rs. 1000,

THEY have likewise a great variety of Carriages, Buggies, Buggy and Carriage Harness, for sale at various prices.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

A FEW pieces of FLEMISH OIL CLOTH, fancy colours, for table covers, at 1½ Rs. per Yard.

ALSO,
Painted FLOOR CLOTH of patterns, 5 Rs. per yard.
Nesbit Lane, 26th December 1827.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co

A DOUBLE bottomed hunting case GOLD CHRONOMETER, by Authony, goes remarkably well, price..... Rs. 600
An open faced ditto by Haley Junior..... " 550

ALSO
A set of LADY'S ORNAMENTS, Gold and Turquois..... 300

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 26th Instant,
ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCERNED,
A QUANTITY OF
Cotton Yarn,
PARTIALLY DAMAGED.
Nesbit Lane, 26th December 1827.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On SATURDAY next the 29th Instant,

A QUANTITY of damaged Rigging and Spars belonging to the Brig Turners, on account of those concerned.

AT THE SAME TIME
They will put up a Variety of other Articles.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
MODERATE Prices, several useful Articles of Plate and Plated Ware.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
SEVERAL Thorough bred Grey hounds, Bull Dogs and Terriers Particulars may be known on application at their Rooms

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A MINERALOGICAL cabinet containing 256 Specimens with various Works connected with the same price Rs. 400.
AT FRITH BOMANJEE and Co's.
Bombay, 26th December 1827.

For Sale,
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
A HIGHLY FINISHED
HUSSAR
SADDLE & BRIDLE,
MADE BY PEAT,
COMPLETE,
WITH SPARE GIRTH AND
STIRRUP LEATHERS,
Price Rs. 250.

The above has never been used but once, and then merely for trial.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 27th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
THOMSON'S
SADDLERY,
CONSISTING of Hunting Saddles and Bridles Complete, Saddle Bridles, Heads and Reins, Girths, Horse Rugs, &c.
Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 27th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A GREY ARAB
GALLOWAY,
Six years old, very quiet, and well
CALCULATED TO CARRY A LADY.
Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 27th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A PAIR OF
FAST TROTTING
BAY
CARRIAGE HORSES
WITH A SET OF
HARNESS,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF.
Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 27th Instant,
AN ELEGANT GOLD MUSIC BOX
Two Theodolites
Two False Horizons
Two Sextants
And one Pentagraph
Belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.
Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A GREY ARAB
SADDLE HORSE,
Rising 7 years, height 14-1—*warranted*
sound and prefectly steady with Troops.
Price Rupees 540,
Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
A LARGE COLLECTION
OF CHILDREN'S
TOYS
AT MODERATE PRICE
Meadows Street, 26th Dec

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED

A FEW MORE ARTICLES.

OF

CHOICE MILLINERY

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

MARKED AT PRIME COST.

Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A SMALL QUANTITY

OF SUPERIOR

FLOWER AND

GARDEN SEEDS

IN SEALED PHIALS AND BOTTLES

SENT OUT

EXPRESSLY FOR A GENTLEMAN

DECEASED.

Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

FINE

HAMS

JUST IMPORTED

PRICE 0-3-0 PER lb

Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BROWN'S

SUPERIOR

BENGAL CHEROOTS

JUST IMPORTED PER MILFORD

PRICE PER BOX Rs. 3

OR Rs. 10 PER THOUSAND.

Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A FINE YOUNG

CHEETA.

NINE MONTHS OLD

AND VERY QUIET

PRICE Rs. 250.

Meadows Street 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

SILVER Snuff Boxes..	Rs. 40 & 50
& Rose, Chains, Bracelets &c.....	25
Gold Earrings per pair	25 to 50
Elegant China Made Bookcase, Drawers, and Escrutoir.....	135
Ditto Dressing Table....	100

Meadows Street, 26th December 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

SIR Walter Scott's Napoleon 9 Vols. half bound,	Rs. 80
Ditto we Were, 4 do.	40
Tables Miscellany 2 do.	16
Boleyn,	4
Journal from April to	2

...ws Street 26th December 1827.

BOMBAY HOTEL.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, grateful for past favors, begs to announce to the Gentlemen of Bombay, and the public in general, that he reopened.

THE

ELPHINSTONE ARMS

on the 20th instant, for which purpose he has engaged the House in the Fort, known by the name of the APOLLO HOUSE, and situated at the top of Apollo Street.

The great pecuniary losses to which THOMAS WILLIAMSON was subjected when he conducted the Hotel on a former occasion, by giving extensive credit, has compelled him to resolve on issuing nothing, except for READY MONEY payments.

He begs to assure the Community that his utmost exertions will be applied to give universal satisfaction, and render the HOTEL a pleasant and convenient place of resort for persons coming from the interior.

N. B.—The lower part of the Apollo House will be appropriated to the business of Hair cutting and Dressing; which T. W. continues to carry on as heretofore.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

For Sale,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. ROGER D'FARIA AND Co.

A FEW Cases of FRENCH CLARET marked "St. George's" of superior flavour, in 6 dozen cases, landed from the Ship Incomparavel.

PRICE 12 RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS made by Messrs. ACRAMAN AND Co. of Bristol, and adapted for vessels of 100 to 400 tons burthen. Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Moody.

OPPOSITE TO

MESSRS. WOOLER AND Co's.

BEG leave to acquaint their Customers and the Public in general, that they have Received for Sale, Superfine stiff Waterproof Beaver HATS, lined with Rich Silk of different Sizes, Ripe Scotch Pale Ale, English Claret from Duncan Dunbar and Co. and English Port Wine from Hunt and Co.

Bombay 26th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER

(Formerly of the Royal George.)

IS expected in all this Month, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch. This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Current.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO LIVERPOOL

THE FINE BRIG

TURNERS.

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

Capt. J. Leader,

HAS Good Accommodation for Passengers, and will Sail positively on the 5th JANUARY.—For Freight or Passage, Apply to Capt. Leader at the Office of H. F. OWEN, ESQR. or to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Upton Castle,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Weldredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th of January.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WELDRIDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

FOR FREIGHT

TO THE

MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, PONDICHERRY OR MADRAS,

THE FINE BRIG

SKYLARK.

Capt F. L. Symers.

WILL sail for the above places about the 1st January.

Apply to Captain SYMERS on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

Freight or Passage to London.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

VIBELIA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Robt. Stephenson,

COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th January, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

For Freight and Passage

to London,

TO SAIL IN ALL JANUARY

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SESOSTRIS A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

William Bourchier,

COMMANDER.

HAS a Prop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. where the plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE

ST. DAVID.

OF 350 TONS

Capt. Richardson,

TO Sail in all this Month. Apply to Captain RICHARDSON at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 26th Dec. 1827.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BRIG

COMET,

OF 320 TONS BURTHEN,

James Fraser,

COMMANDER

WILL sail for Greenock early in January, and has good accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

For Passage to London.

TO SAIL IN THE MIDDLE OF

FEBRUARY.

THE NEW

BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

OF 611 TONS

ALEXANDER HENNING,

COMMANDER.

WAS to leave England positively on the 1st of September, and may be expected here early in January.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in England in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay 26th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNI...

OF 240 T...

Captain ...

TO sail on the 25... good accommod... gers.

Apply to Captain ... Office of Messrs PAT... WART AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December

For Freight or ...

TO

MADRAS, THE COROM... AND CALCU...

THE FAST SAILI...

MALVI...

J. McDr...

COMMANDER.

HAS ...xcellent ac... dations for Passengers, ... will Sail in a few days. A... ply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 26th December 1827.

નોલ•નથા•ઉનાડુ

બરદી•ચાલનાડુ•વાંધાળા•નામે•મા... વધીના•ક્પનાન•બ્ર•મેકદરમાડ•વાલુ•... થીડાકિ•દાદાડાગ્રી•શ્રી•મદરાશ•નથા•... શ્રી•મેરિશ્રાનડિલના•મીશના•ઉપર•ન... ચા•શ્રી•મલકતે•કુંદારશે•—ફિ•ઉપર•ઉ... નાડુમોની•બગા•બલી•શીરી•શામારે... લીક•ફિ•નોલ•નથા•ઉનાડુમી•મડાવા... નો•બંદોબશત•મીશીમરશ•ડામશ•ક... રાપરડ•નથા•મેમપનીની•શાથિ•બરડ... કરે*

તારીખ•૨૬ શ્રી•ડીબમબર•૧...

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NOTICE.

THE DEKHAN MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT POONA,

THE FOLLOWING

CUPS, PLATES &ca.

un for commencing on the 1st January 1828.

1st Day: *Tuesday* 1st *January* 1828.

A SWEEPSTAKES of Rs. 300 P. P. WITH Rs.—from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes—2 *Miles* Carrying 8st 4lbs. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs, open until the 20th December 1827.—at present 2 Subscribers.

2nd Day *Friday* 4th *January* 1828.

1st. THE KIRKEE CUP given by the Offi- at Kirkee Rs 1130: for all horses that ave never won on any course, 8st 4lbs-*Heats* 2 *Miles*, Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

2ND. THE CLARET STAKES OF Rs. 600 rom the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 200 ch for all horses. Weight for age and inches. *Heats* 1½ *Miles*—14 hands and aged to carry 9 one. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs. 3 Subscribers.

3rd Day *Monday* 7th *January* 1828.

1st. THE QUEENS ROYALS CUP given the Officers of the Regiment for all horses t have never won. Weight for age. *Heats* *Miles and a distance*, Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

2D. THE COLTS PLATE of £50 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each added, for all Colts. Weight for age. *Heats* 1½ *Miles*---Winner of the 2nd Maiden to carry 7lbs extra. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

4th Day *Wednesday* 9th *January* 1828.

1st. THE HEAD QUARTERS PLATE of Rs. 1000 for all horses. Weight for age---2½ *Miles*---Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs. 3 Horses or no race.

2ND. THE GIVE AND TAKE OF Rs. 400 from the Fund, with 3 Gold Mohurs each added for all horses. Weight for inches. *Heats* 2 *Miles*--14 hands to carry 9 Stone. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

5th Day *Saturday* 12th *January* 1828.

1st. THE EAST DEVON CUP given by the Officers of H. M. 20th Regiment for all h be handicapped by a Committee. *Heats* Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

IE LADIES AND BACHELORS of £50 from the Fund with Rs. 100 for all horses carrying 8st 7lbs. Win- Race to carry 4lbs extra, of two or *Miles*. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Tuesday 15th *January*. 1828.

EDUCE STAKES of Rs. 300 2 and 3 year old Colts and side of India, 2 old, 7st. 3lb—1 Five Sub-

Rs. 200 from Rs. 50 each for *nce round and a* r Rs. 600 if chal- ur after the race the running horses, come in.—Entrance 2

PLATE of Rs. 400 from with a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs h for the beaten Horses of the season.— ats 1½ *Miles*.—To be handicapped.—Entrance old Mohur.

FOR THE STEWARDS.

WM. CARSTAIRS.

Acting Secretary.

POONA 18TH DECEMBER 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH DECEMBER 1827

No. 431 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction an arrangement for the accommodation of sick officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service arriving at the Presidency from outstations under such detailed Regulations as may be established by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The officers of His Majesty's service are to be provided for, as far as possible, in the Bungalows belonging to the Depot at Colaba, in addition to which four cadjan roofs to cover Captain's Tents are to be erected for the same purpose.

For the accommodation of the Officers of the Honorable Company's service one temporary building to be removed annually during the rains) is to be erected on the esplanade.

Each quarter, both on Colaba and the esplanade, is to be provided at the Government expense with a Field Bedstead, Table, two Chairs and a Commode.

An establishment of [illegible], Sweepers &c. at an expense of Rs. 50 per mensem is sanctioned, and will be distributed among the respective premises.

During the rains the officer's quarters in the Town Barracks (if not occupied by troops) will be appropriated for the use of officers of both services exclusively.

Offic[illegible] occupying sick quarters under this ar- [illegible] are to pay one half of their regulated

Bombay Castle, 15th *December* 1827.

No. 432 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of the Army, the following extracts of letters from the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Letter dated 9th May 1827.

4. We have permitted Lieut. Owen Poole, of your establishment, to remain in this country until the month of June next.

5. We have permitted Mr. Henry John Campbell to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Letter dated 23d May 1827.

2. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain Charles Watkins.
Captain Geo. P. Taylor.
Mr. Fallon (Medical Establishment.)

We have permitted Mr. James John Hamilton to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Bombay Castle, 17th *December* 1827.

No 433 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon D. Fallon is appointed to the Medical charge of the detachment of Invalids at Panwell, and will stand all applications for Medical Assistance from persons in His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service passing that station, either for themselves individually or for their families.

No 434 of 1827.—Captain S. Long, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 435 of 1827.—Surgeon A. Paton, Garrison Surgeon at Surat, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 17th *December* 1827.

No. 436 of 1827.—The following arrangements are continued at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Litchfield, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, to assume the temporary command of the Malwa field force on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Salter to join the Guicowar Subsidiary force.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Taylor of the European Regiment to command the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Dooab field force from the 20th ultimo.

Captain R. W. Gillum to command in the Northern Districts of Guzerat on the departure therefrom of Lieutenant Colonel P. Delamotte proceeding to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Captain G. Moor, of the 18th Regiment N. I. to act as Brigade Major at the Head Quarters of the Surat Division of the army from the 18th ultimo, until relieved by the officer nominated to the duty.

Lieutenant F. Grond, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of foot, to act as Brigade Major to the field Detachment of Bombay troops serving with the Dooab Force.

Lieutenant W. Purvos to act as Adjutant to the 9th Regiment N. I. from the 27th ultimo, until Lieutenant Shaw may be relieved from the charge of the Regiment.

Lieutenant C. W. Wynn to act as adjutant to the 18th Regiment N. I. from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Spence to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Lieutenant S. Landon, of the 16th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Regiment N. I until an officer of the latter may be available for the duty.

Lieutenant W. Lang to act as Adjutant and Lieutenant J. Holland as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 21st Regiment N. I during the absence of Lieutenant Ennis on duty at Surat

Lieutenant J. T. Forster, Quarter Master of the Marine Battalion, to officiate as Interpreter to the 7th Regiment N. I. until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th *December* 1827.

No. 437 of 1827.—Captain C. Johnson, of the 3d Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to sea for one year for the recovery of his health.

No. 438 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the General Department, to prohibit in future the payment of the allowance of Rs. 4 per diem hitherto made from the Civil Department to Infantry Officers acting as Executive Engineers for superintending the erection or re-pairing of civil buildings in addition to the allowance authorized by General Orders of the 29th of June 182[illegible], for similar duties in the Military Department; unless there be a separate Executive Engineer for each Department and such Infantry Officer be acting for both.

Bombay Castle, 19th *December* 1827.

No. 439 of 1827.—Ensign R. Lewis. of the 22d Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received numerous letters this week, which shall appear or be answered in our next. The "Devil on two sticks" is however quite inadmissible---we are not fond of prying into gentlemen's houses---This letter having been sent to us by the Editor of the Courier, and as we can give a shrewd guess at the writer of it, we beg it may be sent for, when it shall be returned.

Caustic shall certainly appear in our next; and in the meanwhile Giovanni will find a Copy of his letter lying at the Gazette for his perusal, whenever he may send for it—We wish the Correspondence between them to close soon, and have adopted this course in order that it may be concluded in the next Gazette.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99¾ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133½ Bombay Rs, per [illegible] 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 [illegible] 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 15th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219½ B'by Rs.
German Crowns 109 per 213 Ditto

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1827.

We are not aware whether an efficient preventive branch of Police, as well as an executive, has yet been introduced into this Island, but there appears at the present time to exist the greatest occasion for the services of the former---A Band of forty thieves horde together on Malabar Hill, and come down every night to prowl about the Island, plundering every thing they can lay hold of, and endangering the lives of the people.---Surely, if the mild system of *espionage* proposed sometime ago were now in operation, such a nest of robbers and murderers could not long escape detection!---We mean that system, whereby a certain number of respectable natives, chosen by the people from among themselves, were each to watch the actions of every suspicious character within his District---But to the story which we sat down to narrate.

On Monday morning last at about 2 o'clock A. M., as the night Constable at Chowpatty (a Mahommedan) was going his rounds, accompanied by three Peons, and when near Ardaseer's Garden, he heard a noise as if several persons were coming down the Hill---He ordered his party to stop and keep silence, until the men came near; when he gave the usual challenge.---"Who comes there?"---"Friends!" was the answer, and the rascals rapidly approached---when within a few paces they cried out *mar! mar!* (strike! strike!) and before the Constable could unsheath his sword, a heavy Sabre cut was aimed at him, which gashed his sword hand severely, and carried a part of the scabbard clean away. The gallant fellow, undismayed by this rude and unexpected assault, or by the showers of stones thrown at his party, dashed in among the robbers, cutting and slashing in all directions. The fight was kept up for about a quarter of an hour, when the Thieves sounded a retreat, leaving some of their number mortally wounded on the field---Owing to the darkness of the hour, the Constable, could not ascertain the number of the Thieves engaged, which however he supposed might be above thirty, and to the same cause, mainly, must be attributed the safety of these four men, who should inevitably have been annihilated had the Thieves been aware of their weakness. The greatest praise is however due to the police for their intrepidity.—This is the advantage of having bold able bodied men as Peons, instead of the old, half starved and enfeebled wretches who *protected* the Island some twelve months ago!---So long as good pay is held out and proper weapons put into their hands, there will be no inefficiency in the executive branch of the Police.

The poor wretch who was left on the field by the Thieves (another thief, by the bye, was wounded and secured, but afterwards escaped) was taken to Dady's Bungalow for the rest of the night, and next morning conveyed to the general Hospital, where he soon afterwards died of his wounds---While the Constable attended him, the dying man disclosed to him that there were forty of the gang to which he belonged, of all castes and religions, residing on the Malabar Hill, but scattered in different cottages.

Before they left the field, the peons picked up the scabbard of a sword, a brass ornament of a Pistol, and a bloody stick, which the the thieves had dropped.

An inquest has we understand been held on the body of the deceased robber, and a verdict of justifiable homicide returned.

Vindex does not appear to be at all fond of the language used by Giovanni towards him---probably he will relish the epithets conveyed in his present letter still less---He seems to think that we are bound to protect him against the severity of that language by softening or expunging it---Does Vindex really believe he deserves any such favor at our hands? Has he behaved with uniform candour and courtesy towards us? Let him reflect a little, and then say whether we, in so far as respects our Editorial conduct, have not acted with great forbearance towards him---Are there no exposures which we could make and yet have not made? If he cannot recal these trifles to his recollection, we have no objection to lay them bare to him and to the world.

With respect to Giovanni's language generally, we have once more to repeat, that there is nothing which in our opinion is unfit for the columns of a Newspaper in it---Can Vindex point out any of the indecencies of a Byron or a Shakespeare in any one passage of the Dons numerous letters?---There are, it is true, a few Billingsgate illustrations in some of his late letters; but has not Vindex to thank himself for this---Did he not accuse the Don of using Billingsgate and old Bailey language, when he had not done so. He accused the Hurkaru of the same offience, but how was he answered!!---He seemed unacquainted with the style of such lingo, so Giovanni gave him a few specimens of it---But has Giovanni not shewn that similar language is sometimes used with applause in the British House of Commons? Is the severity of his language at all to be compared with that of the expressions used by Peers or Commoners one to another?---Members of Parliament animadvert before a numerous assembly, upon the conduct of real corporeal persons then before them; but whom does Giovanni address? Shadows!----He speaks of Vindex and his associates---Vindex declares he has none---Ergo Giovanni's abuse can only apply to Vindex! and who is Vindex! may he not be Dick, Tom, or Harry for what Giovanni and the public know?

We have said thus much in defence of Giovanni; (and we could say much more upon this subject) because Vindex, in his present letter, addresses himself throughout to us, in condemnation of the favour with which we look upon the Don. We confess we do like him! Hitherto in our opinion he has advocated the cause of truth and justice---hence he is in favour with us, and so shall every man who takes the same course!

We repeat once more, so long as Giovanni keeps from angry abuse of known individuals; so long as his fun and slang do not border on *filthy* or indecent ideas or images; so long as a modest female may read his productions without a blush being called up into her cheek; so long as there is nothing *substantially* offensive in his writings, but merely humourous illustrations, even tho' painted sometimes in language drawn from the Slang Dictionary; so long and no longer shall we wish to have him a correspondent to the Gazette, and so long we believe the great body of our subscribers will be amused and interested with his letters.

Vindex thinks that it is our imperative duty to alter and amend the expressions of *controversial* Correspondents---Indeed! Then we are to assist one party against his opponent! If Giovanni really betrays weakness in the mode of his expression, Vindex gains a decided advantage, and *vice versa*.---We have said before, and we repeat, that the public are entitled to possess all the knowledge of the character or disposition of an anonymous Correspondent, he is inclined to afford them; and that therefore unless there be something substantially objectionable in his writings we shall never amend them

We have noted the observations respecting the Gazette by the Editor of the Courier and [illegible] them, unheed.---We have more important matters at present to attend to, than to animadvert on them; and indeed until he can fairly and manfully answer or explain, any one of the accusations which have been made against him by the Gazette, he is perhaps beneath our notice---The notice which he has taken of *private and temporary* arrangement made by the Editor of the Gazette, only serves to display the man in his true colours---Let him go on in his present course and the world will not require the aid of the Gazette to expose his principles and public conduct. With respect to the charge of *malice*, which he brings against *ourselves*, he is surely in a dream, or blinded by *envy*, rage and spite!---He flatters himself in supposing that any person connected with this paper could entertain such a feeling towards him---If the "person who conducts the leading articles for the Gazette" were inclined to be malicious the Editor of the Courier is fully aware how much more, and with what cogency and truth, he might multiply the charges which have appeared in the Gazette against him!

But enough for the present---we love to give facts, rather than to deal in insinuations.

It would seem that the Convicts transported from this Presidency do not half like one of their new "abodes of bliss", The Isle of France.---The Constance, Captain Regnaud, sailed hence for Port Louis on the 25th ultimo, carrying we believe in all six convicts---After pondering over their unhappy fate for ten long days, heightened by the horrors of a sea voyage and by the gloomy anticipations of the future, these poor devils were driven to desperation, and while walking the deck on the 6th instant, suddenly became obstreperous and refused to go below---A scuffle ensued, and the only tragical part of the affair, in our apprehension, was the broken head which the poor chief mate received in it. But, to proceed, the officers and crew of the Constance were driven by these six men "in Kendal green" into the Cuddy and there caged—the Chief of the Revolters of course, "walked, the monarch of the peopled deck"---They then threatened to extinguish the vital *spark* of every soul on board, and as a grand finale to put the Ship in a *blaze*---The captives in the Cuddy did not much relish the thoughts of being *grilled*, and so thought it better to *blaze* away first on the Convicts, ere their purposes could be effected. Fire arms were therefore instantly in requisition, and after three out of the six, were slightly wounded, the convicts retreated to their den and were once more safely secured.---The next

morning, Captain Regnaud not being over fond of such gentry, landed them at Cannanore and gave them in charge of the chief authority there.

"The following important Indian Legal Appointments are said to have taken place.

HERBERT ABINGDON COMPTON, ESQ. to be *Provisional* Advocate General at Bengal,

Mr. NORTON, of Bombay, succeeds our present Advocate General.

R. ORLANDO BRIDGMAN, ESQ. was appointed on the 15th of August, Advocate General of Bombay.

JOHN COCHRANE, ESQ. late of this Bar, was at the same time apponted *Standing Counsel* to the SUPREME GOVERNMENT."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. G. J. Wilson, 23d Regt.
Capt. Holmes, H. M. 20th Regt.
Ensign F. Williams, 2d Grs. Regt.
Lt. C. A. Stewart, Asst. Surveyor S. K.
Lt. H. A. Lawrence, 4th Rt. N. I.
Major R. W. Flemming.
Lt. G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt.
Major Evan Jervis, 3d Lt. Cy.
Surgeon W. H. Richards. 8th M. Lt. Cy.
Capt, John Wright, 40th Rt,
Capt. C. Newport, 23d Regt. Survey Dt.
Lt. Gordon Laing, 2d Rt. Nizams Cavy.
Asst. Surgn. W. Sutherland, Madras S.
Lieut, R. H. Armster, 10th Regt.
Capt. N. Wallace, 53d Rt. B. N. I.
Ensign C. Curtis, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Hamerton, 15th Regt
Ensign F. Westbrook, 18th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. D. C. Graham, 19th Regt.
Ensign Nicholas Goslin, 15th Regt.
Ensign Stewart, 8th Rt.
Lieut. H. C. Morse, 9th Qt.
Lieut. P. M. Melville 7th Regt.
Lieut. Carney, Queens Royals.
Capt. Schuler, Horse Brigade.
Lt. and Adjt. Hopkins, 16th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 18th Bark Shaw Byramgore, H. W. Beyts, Com. from Bourbon, 11th Nov. and Calicut 8th Inst.

19th Ship John Bannerman, John Whyte, Com. from China. 21st Oct Touched at Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Mangalore, and Goa.

Do. Ship Glorioze, Robert Craw, Com. from Bussorah the 17th of Nov. Bushire 26th Muscat 2d Dec.

20th Ship Duke of Bedford John Purdon, Com. from the Persian Gulph, Busorah 20th Bushire 2d Dec. Muscat 14th Dec.

Do. Ship Malvina, J. [illegible] Bushire, 2d Dec.

23d Armed Ketch Chacer, [illegible] from Surat.

24th. French Brig [illegible]

Passengers per Beit[illegible] and 3 Children, [illegible] formerly 1st Officer [illegible]

Per John Bannerman—[illegible] N. I.

Per Glorioze—[illegible] Benson Owner.

Per Duke of [illegible] American Brig Reaper, J. H. Chapman Com. to Muscat.

22d Ketch Nelson, [illegible] Mauris, Com. to Columbo.

24th Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy, to Sea.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Saint David, for London.
Upton Castle, for ditto.
Recovery, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Tamerlane, for Greenock.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Carron, for Calcutta.
French.—La Virginia, for Marseilles.
Portuguese.—Incomparavel for Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Tamerlane.
St. David.
Vibelia.
Upton Castle.
Comet.
Turners.
Sesostris.
Gipsey.
Britannia.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Sullimany.
Caledonia,
Bombay Castle,
Carron,
Illustre Almeida.
Milford.
Cumbrian.
Sky Lark.
Helen.
Castlereagh.
Glorioze.
Bannerman.
Duke of Bedford.
Malvina.
Prome.
Byramgore Grab.

Portuguese.
Incomparavel
La Virginia
French.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

NOV.—30. H. C. C. ship Parmelia, John Wimble, from London the 14th June, and Teneriffe the 17th July.

— Ship Barretto Junior, A. Shannon, from London the 11th July.

DEC.—3. Brig Ripley, J. Hesse, from Liverpool, 5th July.

— Brig Phœnix, E. R. Arthur, from Batavia and Singapore 27th October, and Penang 6th November.

— Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, from Madras the 28th October. and Eskapelly the 3d November.

4. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, E. Mason, from London the 15th May, and Madras 8th November.

— Ship Elphinstone, J. Atkinson, from London the 5th July and Madras 8th November.

— Ship Caernarvon, R. Winspear, from London the 26th June and St. Jago the 2d August.

— Ship Henry Porcher, R. Jeffery, from London and Portsmouth the 4th June and Cape of Good Hope the 30th September.

Passengers per Brig Phœnix, from Singapore:—Lady Colquhoun; Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart.; Captain Pen.

From Penang:—Captain Stewart; Captain Geaver, Country Service.

Per Warren Hastings, from London:—Mrs. Charlotte Cough, died at sea 17th August; Mrs. Marianne Rose; George Gough, Esq. Writer; Mr. T. C. Barret, Cadet.

From Madras:—Mrs. Catherine Swinton; Miss Caroline Minchin; Captain Mathias M. Andrews, H. M. 44th Regiment; John Summers, Esq. Merchant.

Per Elphinstone, from London:—Lieutenant G. Alcock, H. C. H. B. Madras Establishment; Mr. W. Smith.

Per Henry Porcher, from London:—Mrs. Smith Messrs. Wm. Adam and Alexander Davidson, Free Mariners.

DEPARTURES.

DEC.—1. H. C. steam vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnstone, for Amherst Town.

2. Ship Cæsar, T. A. Watt, for London.

— Ship Protector, J. Waugh, for London.

— Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Amherst Town.

6. Brig Tigress P, Sherriff, for Glasgow.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Cæsar, T. A. Watt, for London:—Mrs. Henry Shakespear; Mrs. Colonel Lindsay; Mrs. F. Wells; Mrs. Captain Ross; Mrs. Good and infant; Mrs. Trawin and infants.; Mrs. James Macleod; Courtney Smith, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lindsay; Captain Ross, Commanding Invalids; Lieutenant Carmichel Smith; Captain Griffiths; Lieutenant Miles; Lieutenant Venning; Doctor Logan; James W. Macleod, Esq. Children.—Misses June and Agnes Shakespear; Three Masters Ross; Misses Margaret and Anne Hodgson, Louisa Jane Hunter, Mary White Siddons, and Bell; Master and Miss Williams; Masters Hill, Stuart Beatson, and H. and F. Griffiths; Misses Anne and Sophia Griffiths; and Master Tytler.—*Troops* 25 Invalids.—*Servants.*—Mrs. Mountjoy, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Griffith, and Mrs. McGuire; Three Ayahs; and Three Man Servants.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

DEC. 6th.—The Ship Lady McNaghten, Captain Ford, for London in 5 or 6 days.

The Brig Grecian, Capt. James Allen, for 5 or 6 days.

The Ship Royal George, Captain W. Reynolds for London in a day or two.

The Ship John Hayes, Captain Worthington, for Liverpool in 3 or 4 days.

The ship Duke of Lancaster, Captain A. Hannay, for Liverpool, in 4 or 5 days; the Ship Clyde, Captain N. Munro, for Madras, in or 8 days.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. — 9. Ship Royal Charlotte, Robert Dudman, from London 23d Aug

— 10. — Ship La Grande, P. Canssade, from Bordeaux 8th August, and Cape 17th October.

Passengers per Royal Charlotte.—Mr.—Peith, and Oxley.

DEPARTURES.

None.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Royal Charlote, Captain R. Dudman.
Ship La Grande, Captain P. Caussade.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—On the 22d instant, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Reverend Henry Davies, by special licence, Mr. George Benjamin Smith, head Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office to Miss Elizabeth Tyndall.

DEATH—At Mazagon, on the 17th December, Caroline Augusta Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Havelock H. M. 4th Dragoons, aged two years and six months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE—At St. John's Cathedral, on the 5th December, H. Gribble, Esq. H. C. Service, to Miss Maria Marshall, daughter of the late Ralph Marshall, Esq. of Caluaferey, County of Kerry Ireland.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d December, Mrs. E. Bell, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d December, the Lady of Charles Stuart, Esq. of a Son.

At Dun-Dum, on Tuesday, the 4th December. the Lady of Captain George C. Dennis, of Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 5th December, at the House of Mr. G. L. W. Kenderdine, the Wife of Mr. William Hogan, of a Son.

At Sulkea, on the 23d November, the Lady of George Wise, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH—At Calcutta, on the 3rd December, Lieutenant W. D. Kennedy, of the 6th Extra Regiment N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE—At Bangalore, on the 5th instant, Captain Biddle, of the Artillery, to Miss Purton.

BIRTHS—At Jaulnah, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Henry S. Foord, Esq. Madras Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 18th November, the Lady of John Bird, Esq. of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 30th November, the Wife of G. Brasher, of a Daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 7th November, Anne, the Wife of Barrack Serjeant T. M. Loughlin, of a Daughter.

DEATHS—On the 8th Instant, Daniel Neale, Esq. Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC. 5, 1827.

BUY. Prem.			SELL. Prem.	
26	0	Remittable	25	0
0	3	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	8
Prem. 2		New ditto ditto	Par.	Discl.
5200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000	0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 1/4	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 88.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SEL.
6,150		5,100

We have received Penang Papers from the 17th to the 31st of October. The fashion of Public Meetings and Petitioning, it seems, has extended thither, but with indifferent success. A requisition was presented to the Sheriff, to call a meeting for the purpose of presenting a Petition against any addition being made to the rate of Fees levied on all Law Proceedings, by order of the Honorable Court of Judicature. With this, the Sheriff declined to comply, unless the sanction of the Local Government and the Court were previously obtained. Fees, in all Courts are matters of delicate handling.

Number XCI. of the Edinburgh Review just received, has put forth its strength in support of the present administration, in a very powerful article in which some of the contemptible publications that have been got up to defend the Ultra faction against the growing contempt of the Country, are characterized with equal severity and truth. We could wish indeed, that the Reviewer had spared some of the caustic bitterness of his indignation, in consideration of the contemptible insignificance of the scribes upon whom the vials of his wrath are poured down in such a destroying torrent; and because moreover we deprecate the use, in such a Work as the *Edinburgh Review*, of language which has hitherto been peculiar to the *Bulls* and *Beacons* and *Blackwoods* and similar vehicles of scurrility. It must be admitted however, that in some cases retaliation is not merely justifiable but necessary; for salutary truths conveyed in mild language, would be lost upon those who are rendered callous by the constant use of the coarsest invective. When we saw at the head of an article however, "The New Antijacobin," we must own that we started at the idea that the Reviewer was about to humiliate himself by a lengthened notice of such a contemptible effusion of party malice. That Edinburgh Review stooping even to *denounce* the *New Antijacobin*!! Who can touch pitch and not be defiled? The Reviewer however, apologizes for his condescension and dismisses this monthly vehicle of Ultra Tory venom in the course of the second page of the article. The following extracts are all we have space to quote at present;

"It is not a very cleanly or very agreeable task, to rake up from the kennels of oblivion the remains of drowned abortions, which have never opened their eyes on the day, or even been heard to whimper, but have been at once transferred from the filth in which they were littered, to the filth with which they are to rot. But unhappily we have no choice. But as this work is, quite as good as any which has appeared against the present administration. We have looked every where, without being able to find any antagonist who can possibly be as much ashamed of defeat as we shall be of victory.

The manner in which the influence of the press has, at this crisis, been exercised, is indeed, very remarkable. All the talent has been on one side. With an unanimity which as Lord Londonderry wisely supposes, can be ascribed only to a dexterous use of secret-service money, the able and respectable journals of the metropolis have all supported the new government. It has attacked, on the other hand, by writers [illegible] make every cause which they espouse despicable or odious.—by one paper which owes all its notoriety to its reports of the slang uttered by drunken lads who are brought to Bow Street for breaking windows—by another which barely contrives to subsist on intelligence from bum-boats and advertisements from perfumers.—With these are joined all the scribblers who rest their claims to orthodoxy and loyalty on the perfection to which they have carried the arts of ribaldry and slander. What part these gentlemen would play in the present contest, seemed at first doubtful. We feared, for a moment, that the [illegible] might overpower their malignity, and that they would be even more inclined to flatter the powerful than to calumniate the innocent. It [illegible] ourselves we were most heartily glad, and are still thankful for it. They have [illegible] to spare us the discredit of their alliance. We know not how we should have borne to be of the same party with them. It is bad enough, God knows, to be of the same species."

It is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that the *Morning Herald* and *Morning Post* are described in the above extract. The Reviewer after alluding to the silly presumption which dictated the choice of such a title as the *Antijacobin* that miserable prop of the falling ultras, adds:—

"Whether they have assumed this name on the principle which influenced Mr. Shandy in christening his children, or from a whim similar to that which induced the proprietors of the most frightful Hottentot that ever lived, to give her the name of Venus, we shall not pretend to decide; but we would seriously advise them to consider, whether it is for their interest, that people should be reminded of the celebrated imitations of Darwin and Kotzebue, while they are reading such parodies on the Bible as the following:—'In these days, a strange person shall appear in the land, and he shall be a Demon of Ultra Liberalism; I have received the gift of incoherence; I am a political philosopher, and a professor of paradoxes.'"

We would also, with great respect, ask the gentleman who has lampooned Mr. Canning, in such Drydenian couplets as this.—

"When he said if they would but let him in,
He would never try to turn them out again."

whether his performance gains much by being compared with New Morality? and, indeed, whether such satire as this, is likely to make any body laugh but himself, or to make any body wince but his publisher?

"But we must take leave of the *New Antijacobin Review*; and we do so, hoping that we have secured the gratitude of its conductors. We once heard a schoolboy relate, with evident satisfaction and pride, that he had been horsewhipped by a Duke: we trust that our present condescension will be as highly appreciated."

We think these specimens quoted by the Reviewer, may suffice to give our readers a sufficiently accurate idea of the Antijacobin. We shall return to this article in the Review tomorrow perhaps.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURI[illegible]

Wednesday, December 1[illegible]

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable [illegible]
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants [illegible]
Brokers in buying and selling Pub[illegible]
Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ru[illegible]
100 Sicca Rupees.
Five per Cent
At the Rate of Sub[illegible]
Rupees per 335
At the Rate pre[illegible]
Brokers in buyi[illegible]
curities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees

FORT ST. GEO[illegible]
The Right Ho[illegible]
Council has been pl[illegible]
lowing Appointments, viz.
James Stephen Lushington, Esq.
Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor
F. M. Lewin, Esq. to be Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem.

The appearance of the weather on Wednesday morning the 5th December distinctly indicated the approach of a storm. The wind during the greater part of the day blew gusts from the North-west, driving before it clouds of dust, and towards the afternoon the Surf became so heavy as to prevent any communication being made with the Shipping in the Roads. At 10 A. M. the Barometer stood at 30.148 inches, and by 8 P. M. had gradually diminished 0.11 of an inch only; but at a little after midnight the Mercury was down to about 29.8 inches, at which period the Wind blew a perfect Hurricane accompanied with torrents of rain; about 2 A. M. of the 6th instant the column stood at 29.67, and by four o'clock it fell to 29.15 at which time the Storm was at its height; the Wind then veered from the North to the East, and the South Easterly points of the Compass, blowing still with great violence, and causing immense destruction. About 5 A. M. the Mercury began to rise, and not long afterwards the Gale moderated, and by ten o'clock it had ceased, when the Barometer had risen to 30.025. The rain that fell during the Storm amounted to 5.32 inches.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH 1827.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Gazettee.

SIR, BOMBAY.

I have long hesitated whether I should in any manner advert to the style and composition of the letters of your favored correspondent Giovanni. For, though in them I have been addressed in language which an Gentleman would use, I have considered the intended personalities to be so perfectly inapplicable as to be undeserving of the slightest notice. But in the Editorial remarks, contained in the two last Gazettes. I observe the following passages.—"Giovanni's fun and broad humour give zest and interest to a dry dull subject. With all his nonsense the Don appears to be a shrewd and candid writer—we wish we could say the same of Vindex"—"we shall take the liberty of informing this Subscriber that Giovanni's productions are loudly called for, as much for their humour as the solid and shrewd reasoning matter for which they are so distinguished." The question thus becomes a general one, and you cannot, I should suppose, have any objection to admitting into your Journal a few observations on a subject, on which you have expressed so decided on opinion.

With regard to the "solid and shrewd reasoning matter," the slightest perusal of Giovanni's letters will evince beyond a doubt that he is utterly ignorant of the first principles of reasoning; as he has shown himself completely incapable of establishing well-founded premises and thence deducing clear and legitimate conclusions. For, though the point in dispute between me and Giovanni was of the simplest nature, he has treated it in so rambling and incoherent a manner that it is impossible to understand what it is that he wishes to prove or disprove. You are, however, of opinion that this illogical mode of arguing is fully compensated by Giovanni's "fun and broad humour." But I have yet to learn that, when a person is accused of having alleged gross and groundless calumnies, he can escape the merited disgrace by being the Merry Andrew, or by having recourse to the vocabularies of Billingsgate and the Old Bailey.

The old proverb, it is true, says *de gustibus non est disputandum*. But I must be allowed to think that you pay a very bad compliment to the education, taste, and politeness of the individuals belonging to this Presidency in supposing for a moment that Giovanni's productions are "loudly called for." One would be hence inclined to conclude that you could not have read them, as you cannot sure mean to maintain that such low and disgusting vulgarisms as these, are adapted for the perusal of Gentlemen—"In Billingsgate he drinks blue ruin in the evening with Brady faced Nan, and in the morning he suits the monkey by himself at the Old Bailey, the scene I presume of his former achievements, and where he seems to be quite familiar and at home.—He knows how to plead not guilty to an Indictment for sheepstealing—if he is asked how he will be tried, he has sufficient knowledge of the laws to answer—by brandy faced Nan and my country, and I wish her to be foreman of the Jury, my Lord"—"who could put on a bold appearance, who could fabricate falsehoods at the rate of ten pence the dozen"—"his falsehoods in the pamphlet was so liberal as to rate at ten pence the dozen, but those published in the Gazette are so miserably wretched, I cannot estimate them conscientiously at more than sixpence the score" "Their conveyance to the new House of Correction cannot be very expensive to the state their movements on the Tread-mill there will qualify them to dance with ease the Scotch Quadrilles, in which the legs acquire the activity of weavers shuttles"—"Here is Vindex, the Bellman, repeatedly bellowing about the town the loss of a different article—the first cry is the loss of character, more valuable than money—the second is the loss of money, character be d—d—the third will probably be a greasy Kilmarnock cap—the fourth a pair of breeches. It is thus the public will see these knaves and fools in their truest light, from spectacle green to pink and Jerry Blossom hues" &c. &c. But to extract any more of this vulgar and ungentlemanlike language is a task much too disgusting!

It is, at the same time, universally admitted that in all controversies illiberal and degrading epithets ought to be carefully avoided; and most Editors of Newspapers either take upon themselves to soften the offensive expressions in which a correspondent may have indulged, or reject his letter altogether. But you can see no impropriety in Giovanni's assuming that the letters of Vindex are no written by himself but by a number of individuals, and in his applying to a large portion of this community* expressions such as these--"alittle despicable faction"—"impostors"—"idiots"—"knaves"—"fools"—&c. In his last letter, also, he adds in the same urbane and polished style—"I lament as much the folly of Vindex and his honorable associates, as I pity the misfortunes of the man whom they have sunk beyond the power of redemption. They chose him as the hand grenade to gratify their malice; and it has exploded and annihilated the wretches themselves." If, indeed, Giovanni cannot compose his own bright and elegant effusions without the assistance of others, it is but natural that he should conclude that such also is the case with Vindex. In this, however, he is completely mistaken, as the merit or demerit of these letters must be attributed solely to myself; and I can assure you, that they have been dictated neither by malice nor by any wish to bring the administration of justice in this country into hatred and contempt, as Giovanni so liberally and charitably supposes. But being thoroughly convinced of Mr. Erskine's innocence, and being acquainted with all the circumstances of the case as far as they were known to Mr. Erskine himself, his Solicitor, and constituted Attornies, I could not permit Mr. Buckingham to call that innocence into question. Giovanni, however, is of a different opinion, but he cannot be so deficient in sense as not to be perfectly aware that buffoonery and scurrility are the most inadequate of all means for proving the culpability of any person. Nor can he be ignorant that loss of temper and the having recourse to railing and abuse are the most infallible signs of failure in argument and utter hopelessness of refuting an opponents's reasoning Though, also, you profess yourself an admirer of Giovanni's style and composition, he himself seems to have thought that they required an apology. For in his second letter he took the precaution of observing—"I feel it my duty to state to you and the public, that I do not mean to treat Vindex as a Gentleman, and to which conclusion you have no doubt arrived from the manner I have already treated him"; and hence evidently wished it to be inferred that he was at perfect liberty to write like a blackguard. But the public is now fully enabled to judge whether Giovanni's departure from the style of a Gentleman has proceeded from his assuming a mode of composition foreign to his habits, or from sheer inability to support a character to which he has not the slightest pretension. For, if the former be the case, I admit that no further conclusion to his prejudice than want of judgment ought to be formed; but, if the latter, it cannot be denied that his letters evince a vulgar and uncultivated mind and a complete ignorance of the language and manners of a Gentleman.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
VINDEX

Bombay,
21st Dec. 1827.

* I use this expression because I am fully persuaded that a large majority of this community are perfectly convinced of Mr. Erskine's innocence, and Giovanni has taken sufficient care to evince that his scurrilous remarks apply to all persons who entertain such an opinion.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have occasion to regret, with every honorable person, the absence of that excellent and upright man, Mr. Elphinstone, during the discussion respecting Mr. Erskine's conduct—His good sense and discrimination would have enabled him at once to discover how shamefully he had been imposed upon, by persons who ought to have protected him from such impositions.—He would have seen at a glance how infamously his confidence had been abused—He would have learned that the faction who have destroyed Mr. Erskine's reputation for ever, were in reality fighting their own battles, under cover of his name, and for the most malicious purposes—How lucky indeed for these dishonorable men, and how unfortunate for the cause of justice and public exposure, that that high and distinguished personage, who has presided over us during his tour of service with so much wisdom and splendour, has not an opportunity of perusing, in contrast, the absurd productions of Vindex and the simple statements of Giovanni! —Had he done so, would not his indignation have been terrible at the deception and treachery which that faction have all along practised upon him?—He would have remembered the time, when the false, the crouching, the fawning Vindex stole into his presence and contrived to put the foul and libellous case of Mr. Erskine into his hands. He would hurl Vindex, and his unprincipled associates, with merited opprobium from his presence, into those sinks of disgrace and infamy which are their natural habitation.—It has indeed been said that Mr Elphinstone had lately his suspicions of their knavery, and had already repented he had ever attended the meeting at the Literary Society. Be that however as it may, I cannot discover any impropriety in praising a man for his talents or his abilities—Vindex for example, will hardly dispute Mr. Buckingham's claim to literary attainments, tho' he is so loud in condemnation of his principles. If Mr. Erskine was admired in other respects, he ought to have the benefits resulting from that admiration, but it too often happens that the high talents of some men, qualify them the better for the commission of the most fraudulent practices, with greater ingenuity and skill That such was the case with the unfortunate gentleman who was discovered neck deep in these practices, there can scarcely exist a doubt, even in the minds of his most sincere friends. It is not convenient or politic for them to acknowledge his guilt, however well the public may be satisfied of the fact.

I shall now return to the main subject. It is painful indeed to expose this unhappy man, but far more painful to perceive this senseless and unfeeling faction sinking him deeper and deeper in the records of guilt, until his name shall be as a bye word unto all nations. To feel for the misfortunes of one's friend, is proof of the tenderness of the heart, but to drag a friend from retirement and expose his deformities to the gaze of the world is savage and barbarous. A candid and generous defence meets with kindness and favor from the public, but one of interminable falsehood, trick and deception is immediately detected, scouted and despised.—The unhappy defendant in such case, who would otherwise have received commiseration, is doomed to share equally the disgrace and infamy of such ostensible friends and defenders—But enough of this—Their die is cast, the public see their knavery, their once comparative respectability has dwindled away to nothing—They are no longer the leaders of the people, their nakedness has appeared throughout the land,---they will soon be laid on the shelf of disgrace and obscurity, where they will sleep harmless and remain undisturbed by the rising generation.

I said in my first letter that Mr. Erskine had been guilty of fraud, extortion and corruption—I said also I would prove these allegations before a Jury of 1200 men; and that I would also prove Vindex and his privy council either knaves or idiots—I regret being compelled to do so, but my regard for truth and honor leaves me no alternative—Every person of principle is interested in the pure administration of Justice, and is anxious that the avenues to that sacred temple should be free from all corrupt obstruction.—The Court has removed a corrupt individual out of the way, by the lenient punishment of dismissal, instead of placing him in prison and in the pillory The faction however still maintain he is innocent. Every honest man must pronounce him guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours—Hence the question for the public to determine is very simple—It is this—Has or has not Mr. Erskine committed indictable offences? I conceive his guilt was satisfactorily proved in my last. I shall now prove it over again, in other instances, with the additional aggravation of a still more serious offence. I suppressed the notice of this last offence from the purest charity to the unhappy culprit. Imust now disclose it from charity to the public,—but how far all or any of my propositions will be proved and established to the satisfaction of the public, it remains for that public to determine.

The loose, unconnected and desultory statements of Vindex, prevent me shaping a continuous argument—I must follow him, sentence by sentence, where it is material to do so, and thus expose this poor, time serving, intoxicated creature.—The quotations from Vindex are in Italics, and the substance is extracted.—It will be seen from thence how he is trying to back out from his former positions and remain silent on the real marrow of the case. He writes thus." *"In my first letter I expressly disclaimed all intention of entering "into a discussion of Mr. Erskine's case.'* It is true he did say so, but did he stick to his word? There was no necessity for Vindex to discuss it over again. He had already done it in a disgraceful manner in an anonymous pamphlet, privately circulated, and had thus published and discussed all he could say in Mr. Erskine's favor! But notwithstanding this, Vindex did revive the subject and renew the agitation and discussion of this question. His memory seems entirely to have failed him. In the same letter he writes thus. *"I DEFY Mr, Buckingham to "point out in it a single passage which he "serves the term libellous, though the object and "intention of the pamphlet were certainly to "shew that the Court had neither acted justly "or legally'*—Now is this not a revival of the discussion? How is Mr. Buckingham to point out the libellous passages unless this question is discussed? That discussion must necessarily involve the guilt or innocence of Mr. Erskine, and the justice and *integrity* of the Court's decision which latter, was thus infamously impeached—I have on a preceding occasion pointed out numerous other passages in Vindex's first letter, where he tries to uphold the character of Mr. Erskine, by aiming the vilest blows at the integrity of the Court---Was it to be endured that he should go on in this reckless course of malice and calumny, endeavouring to screen a public delinquent and to bring a Court of Justice into the utmost hatred and contempt? At the time Vindex's pamphlet was stealthily circulated throughout this Presidency, the Bombay Press was shut against any counter statement, but when he revived the subject in the Bombay Courier on the 1st of last September, the pages of the Gazette were open to free discussion—I found that no notice was taken of his calumnies by persons better qualified to expose them than myself; and that, tho the Courier's columns were afterwards shut against him, he persisted in repeating his libels and falsehoods through the pages of the John Bull of Calcutta.—Therefore I stepp'd forward to prevent the unthinking and uninformed multitude, being deluded by the calumnies of this impostor and the slanders of his associates.

Notwithstanding, however, all the declarations of Vindex and his coadjutors, the question is a second time fully discussed by Vindex, but not by me—I am however satisfied with a partial hearing—I shall prove the guilt within a small compass—So much then for this assertion that Vindex had no intention to discuss the subject!

On the 7th November Vindex writes thus, *"The Recorder's Court was obliged to frame "instructions ex post facto to tax these Bills, "the principles which ought to regulate such "taxation could not be correctly ascertained "and it was in conformity to such instruc- "tions that this taxation was conducted.'* On the 12th of December Vindex tries to shuffle out of the assertion that instructions had been given by the Court directing the Master to adopt a new principle of taxation or audit.—So that this new *ex-post facto* law dwindles away to a mere simple *order* by the Court to audit the Bills, and nothing more!—An order directing the officer of the Court appointed for that express purpose, to see that one of its own immediate servants had not taken monies, under color of his office, for which he had no just claim or pretension.—What harm, however, is there in an order to audit any account? Such orders are common---Suppose for instance the Government was to order the Commissary General's Bills to be audited, how would the Auditor General do it? Would he not audit it by the Regulations of his office and according to the vouchers produced? These are the silly words of Vindex, *"Giovanni is however convinced that the "Recorder's Court did give an order to the "Master in Equity to tax these Bills, and "had no such order been given, no such taxa- "tion could have taken place, as no suitor "ever applied of his own accord to have his "Bills taxed; nor can Giovanni be ig- "norant that the master received instruc- "tions to disallow all fees not in the Table "of Fees, and all CHARGES NOT PROVED"* —This is certainly the most complete exhibition of folly and falsehood, of which the friends of Mr. Erskine have been guilty—It is proved too out of Vindex's own mouth—the organ of their own sentiments--first, there is in reality an accusation against the Court, that these costs were taxed by a Table of Fees framed *ex post facto*, and expressly to oppress Mr. Erskine then, when the falsehood is made apparent by me, this new law, new table of fees, and new principle of taxation dwindles away, and are at last confessed by Vindex (when he cannot further carry on the deception) to consist in simply *ordering* the costs to be taxed and audited by the old Table of Fees.—But this is not the most infamous part of the case—there is no part of the reasoning or assertions of Vindex which touches or relates to the Items of guilt charged against Mr. Erskine, *Vindex has carefully avoided these, because they are unanswerable and carry instant conviction along with them.* I mentioned in my last a few items taken indiscriminately

from thousands of the same nature. These were some of them "for Copy of an order and the seal Rupees ."—This item was disallowed because a fee had been paid to the sealer.—Mr. Erskine could not claim that fee from the suitor which he had not paid to the sealer; but he did actually receive it from the poor suitor; and he pretended to him, that he had actually paid it on his account, but no such fee had been paid—the whole transaction was fraud and extortion. I also mentioned that a fee of Rupees 27 had been received from another poor suitor, when Rupees 10 only ought to have been charged, by a rate acknowledged by Mr. Erskine himself, in HIS OWN HAND WRITING, a month or two previously to his departure—I also mentioned the extortion of Ten Rupees from a poor widow under the pretence of a legal fee—Let the public remember and engrave in the deepest and most durable tablets of memory the fact that *none of these specific charges of fraud** are at all answered by Vindex or the lusty personage who sits at his elbow; and for the best of reasons, viz. they are unanswerable.--Do not these admitted facts prove beyond the possibility of question the guilt of Mr. Erskine? But enough for the present, I shall hereafter dwell more upon them.

I shall now give a new item, amongst many others, which must have run through every Bill since Mr. Erskine's appointment in 1808—It is this, a poor suitor is charged "for translation, Rupees 3."—Meaning that Mr. Erskine had paid Major Grahame, the Translator of the Court, that sum for translating a paper in the Suit, of 6 folios in length;—whereas in truth he had paid no more than Rs. 1 2 the Master therefore disallowed Rupees 1 2.—Mr. Erskine had charged at the rate of ½ Rupee per folio, alleging that the Translator had received payment for his translation at that rate—The Translator is referred to, to ascertain the real fact; and to the Master's great surprize, the Translator writes thus—"I never charged or received more than one quarter of a Rupee per "folio, for Petty Court papers, since I "have been in the office—(viz. from September 1821); and I learn from the Books "and the Purvoes, that my predecessor ne"ver charged or received more"—Now this is as base a fraud as was ever committed by the most abandoned London sharper—alike injurious to the reputation of the Translator's office and cruel to the poor people whose pockets were so rifled—The attempt of Vindex and his associates to get over this horrible part of the case is truly audacious—They introduce the following as a blind to the public—it is a quotation from the Recorder's Speech—"Shortly after the Recorder's arrival he found "half a Rupee ought only to be charged for "one seal; although he was receiving one "whole Rupee—He enqui[illegible]oodhouse "and Mr. Sandwith, [illegible]eman "could give any in[illegible] that "one Rupee had been [illegible]ears"—Then comes the logi[illegible]emarkable reasoning of V[illegible]ociates, in these still more r[illegible]—"It must "*hence be obvi*[illegible] Mr. Erskine "was called upo[illegible]ee charged in "his Bill of costs, a p[illegible]nquiry was indispensable in order to ascertain, whether "though omitted in the Table of fees, it had "been duly sanctioned?" Why this answer has as little to do with the items of fraud charged against Mr. Erskine, as it has to do with the Catholic question—Wherever Mr. Erskine paid one Rupee to the sealer, the master has allowed it to him; but that is not the question here.—The question here is this Mr. Erskine has *charged* for items which he *has not paid*, and for work which he never performed---he cannot charge one Rupee to the suitor for a seal, when he never paid such a fee---nor three Rupees to another suitor, under the pretence of having paid that sum to the Translator, but which was never paid—I trust I have made the distinction clear—I shall repeat it again—Mr. Erskine was required to refund to the Suitors, money that he did *not pay* to the different officers of the Court, but which he alleged to these Suitors that he *had paid* on their account—*and he was not required to refund any monies actually paid by him*—Suppose the Commissary General, or a Civil Engineer, was to purchase timber for Government, and charge for it 5,000 Rupees; and suppose, further, that trusting to his integrity Government paid that sum—Now, if the Auditor General were to audit his accounts by orders of Government, and find he had only paid 4,000 Rupees for the timber, by the evidence of the persons from whom it was purchased, and by the evidence of the vouchers produced—Surely would it not be just that he should refund to Government the the fraudulent overcharge of 1,000 Rupees? This is the precise case of Mr. Erskine!—He is required to refund to the suitors what he has not paid on their account, but out of which he has swindled them, by the false pretence that he had really done so—But Vindex says, "this is a *new* principle of "taxation or audit!—this is an *ex post facto* "law!—this is a *new* instruction given to the "auditor, to disallow what is not proved!"—Why to be sure! The order to tax the Bills must be *ex post facto*.—The Bill cannot be taxed, or the account audited, before the suit be finished in the one case and the timber purchased in the other:—but when such taxation takes place—honest items are allowed, and dishonest items are disallowed.—These are the "*rambling and incoherent* arguments" with which Vindex alleges my letters abound, and which he cannot comprehend!

The extortion from the widow is admitted by Vindex and by Mr. Erskine himself.—They do not attempt to justify it--They attempt to palliate it, by saying that he Mr. Erskine, *supposed* she was rich---He did not hear her say she had only Rs. 7½ a month to maintain herself and family---He was *deaf* poor man---He did not know that the action in the Small Cause Court of which he was Clerk was brought to recover the arrears of this paltry stipend, which had been unjustly withheld from her, and to enforce its future payment.---He did not know, that a respectable and compassionate Parsee, stepped forward to assist her in this prosecution, and to save the poor creature from starvation.---But what defence can be sustained on the ground of her riches? Had not Mr. Erskine taken an oath that he would take no Fees, but those in the Table of Fees, that were hanging up constantly before his eyes? Is he to extort money in violation of the Laws, and of his oath, because a party may happen to be rich? This would be a *new* principle, indeed, to introduce into the affairs of human life, and into Court of Justice!—If every man paid for his mutton according to his riches or his income, I fancy there would be a good deal of grumbling in the place.—Messrs Frith and Bomanjee would like nothing better than that—They would not have long to toil in amassing their fortunes—I should like to know what they would charge a member of Council for a cask of Beer, or Vindex himself (if he be rich) for a case of brandy or blue ruin to replenish the Monkey?—

I shall now observe upon another passage of Vindex—It is this.—"Had no order to "tax Bills not been given, no taxation could have "taken place, since not a single suitor ever ap"plied of *his own accord* to have his Bills tax"ed."—This allegation proceeds either from a knave or a fool—A pickpocket is in the act of purloining a Belcher in the pit of Drury—No one is to tell the unconscious owner what the fellow is about. It would be wrong in an officer of Police to go and detect the man in the act—No! the party who loses the handkerchief must first find out his loss, before *any steps* can be taken for the apprehension of the thief—The Police officer and the Judges of a Court are placed in the same situation---both are bound to protect the property of the subject from the clutches of every robber or swindler.—How much more imperative the duty becomes when the guilty party is his own servant, and supposed to be acting under his own authority?—But does not Vindex know, that Mr. Erskine was a Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, while he was Clerk of the Small Cause Court? Is he not aware, that these inferior suitors of the Court could make no distinction between Mr. Erskine as Magistrate and Mr. Erskine as Clerk of the Court? Is he not aware that he had another man by the name of Bappoo (a villainous name apparently, and which would perhaps have suited Vindex better than the one he has assumed) who, in the very seat of Justice, threatened to punish the people and banish them from the Island, unless they complied with his extortionate demands for money? Is he not aware that indictments were found against that man, that he was condemned for such extortion and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; and that, to the surprise of every honest man, Mr. Erskine was still continued in his office as a Magistrate! And, yet, Vindex affects to be perplexed, why these poor retailers of grain and woodcutters did not come before Mr. Erskine and boldly claim the taxation of their Bills--If they had done so, what would have been the fate of these miserable men? They would have been threatened to be banished and transported from the Island--from their wives and their homes! Good God! with what feelings of horror and detestation must these poor wretches look upon their European Masters, if such practices are to be permitted amongst us.

In truth, whe ever Mr. Erskine was, there, also, was extortion, rapine and plunder--But Giovanni is sick of these exposures---How often is he to be compelled to prove the knavery and folly of Vindex and his associates?

Vindex again "With respect to the service "or delivery of all Subpoenas and notices, "the proof was thrown upon Mr. Erskine's "Solicitor"---Why really this man is getting childish, in his dotage, or beginning to twaddle—When the Commissary General, or Engineer, attends upon the Auditor to pass his accounts, whose duty is it to prove that the Items charged have been actually disbursed? It appears to me very clear that these officers must prove their own disbursements.—But Vindex doubts that, he thinks it hard they should be obliged to do so, and is of opinion, no doubt that the Auditor General ought to prove the disbursements for them, and that, in default of the overcharges and extortions which stare him in the face in every Item!

Such reasoning as this, which is unblushingly put forward in Vindex's last letter, is a gross and impudent insult to the understandings of the people—But Vindex still fancies himself a remarkably clever fellow, an able logician and a clear debater! The public will judge of his merits—I have no hesitation in pronouncing my opinion of his mental powers—It is this, a more stupid Jackass I never witnessed—the fellow cannot put two ideas together.—The specimens just adduced are proof of the depraved and miserable condition of his mind and of his principles.—I know nothing of Vindex, except by his writings—but I put it to [illegible] if he has any, whether such princi[illegible] here advanced to deceive the public [illegible] sibly belong to the character of a [illegible] or a man of honor? I shall confid[illegible] swer for every honorable man, and say [illegible] Then as I said before, having a Dra[illegible] to deal with, I can only chastise him properly by casting coat and uncorking his claret—No mild reproach—no gentle tap, would have any effect on a mind constituted like his.

Vindex, again, "under the circumstances "of their being a hundred subpoenas and "double that number of notices, when there "are a number of causes in Court, the im"possibility of ascertaining who the *peon* "was who served snch Subpoenas and notices, "is too obvious to require remark"—Will the public believe that this is all mere imposition and intended to mislead them? The man who served the Subpoenas and notices for Mr. Erskine is a Clerk now in the Master's office, and fulfils the same duties as before. It is necessary that such a person should be able to speak, read and write the English language, that he may be enabled to swear in Court he has served or delivered the subpoena or notice; and on the back he endorses the service, in substance as follows "Served a true copy on Pestomjee Eduljee "personally this thirteenth day of February "1823, by me S. M. P."—This is one of the endorsements, and the Master when he audited the Bills, only required reasonable proof of this nature or kind—This man was in attendance; but Mr. Morgan who exercised a sound discretion, did not venture to call him to prove the service of the notices for which eight Rupees had been charged, as mentioned in my former letter—The truth was such notice had not been served; nor did it appear what was the nature or object of the notice:—The charge was therefore properly disallowed.—Mr. Morgan admitted, before the Master he could not defend such conduct; so that the whole of the argument founded upon the last quotation must be thrown overboard, as a tissue of falsehood and folly.

Vindex again, "Weak also must that cause "be, which can be supported by having "recourse to what too clearly seems *deli*"*berate* falsehood; for I have never assert"ed that Mr. Erskine's head clerk was in "confinement at the time of this taxation." Very well!—We shall shortly see whether you ever conveyed or endeavoured to make the public believe such a fact—In Vindex's letter of the 7th November, when speaking of taxation the following passage is to be seen and it is the only one on the point that occurs—"Mr. "Erskine was absent; *his Head Clerk had* "*been placed in close confinement in* "*Jail for several weeks, on account of cir*"*cumstances connected with this* VERY IN"QUIRY; and neither Mr. Erskine's Solicitor "nor any of his friends were *sufficiently* "*acquainted with the details of business in the* "*Court of Small Causes* to oppose with suc"cess the new principles of taxation establi"shed on this occasion by the Recorder's "Court"—Now I confidently appeal to the candour of the public, whether Vindex did not intend to convey by this passage the following distinct and determinate meaning! vizt. that Mr. Erskine was absent, his head Clerk in Gaol, and his Solicitor and other friends entirely unacquainted with the details of the business in Mr. Erskine's office; and that, under this complication of dist[illegible] and hardship, the [illegible] the Bills, wi[illegible]ving been afford[illegible] business done [illegible]eaning, what, [illegible] did he mean? [illegible] drawn from it? [illegible]stance at all, if he [illegible] any conclusion from it?—He drew no other conclusion, and it is clear he could mean nothing else. If however, he meant nothing at all by it, why he might as well have told us "that Mr. Erskine was absent, "and Bonaparte in his grave at St. He"lena"---I feel confident the public will say, that such was Vindex's meaning—If so, with what grace can he charge me with having uttered a falsehood?---"Weak indeed must be his own cause" (to use his own language) "and miserable his defence, when he resorts to such grounds as these to charge me with deliberate falsehood"---he perhaps thought that as I had repeatedly charged and [illegible]ity of such baseness, it was [illegible] offence, [illegible] is capable of reflect[illegible] miserable and fallen man who has [illegible] years past (I presume) imposing his quackeries on the public?—Is this [illegible] who represents himself, to [illegible] the practice of the John Bull, as a man of high [illegible] most refined feelings, and filling a hi[illegible] tion: Is this the great moral cha[illegible] of the Island, who is to set us example[illegible] virtue, honor and integrity?—Is this [illegible] ready debater and clever [illegible] nishes India with his productions?—Is t[illegible] the great leviathan of the [illegible] who frighte[illegible]ence!—Is thi[illegible] philosophe[illegible] that power[illegible] innocence[illegible] racter a[illegible] execration [illegible] pity you[illegible] friend and companion!---May your latter days be spent in each others society!---how friendly will you meet, how cordial will be your salutation.

I must request the indulgence of the Public in allowing me to expose a little more, the tottering Vindex—he will immediately walk the Plank; and with a few short steps will be overboard—Vindex complains, that as the audit of the Bills happened during the suspension of the Bar, Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Crawford could not apply to the Court to review the taxation—that is, to complain to the Court of the injustice of the taxation of the Master in Equity;---and that Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor of Mr. Erskine, was averse to making the requisite motions in Court—Now this is, as usual, mere deception on the public: That Mr. Morgan was averse to stir further, in so base and rotten a case, I can easily imagine---He was too honest and upright to submit to be the tool of any factious party---In the next place, why was the matter not put into another advocate's hands? (for the Attorneys were then practising as Advocates) why? because no honest man could take up the matter without exposing the frauds of his client---But the real fact was, the parties durst not venture to stir in the transaction.---If they had been inclined to have done so, why did they not move the Court, after the suspension was out, and when the Advocate General had recovered the use of his throat? The suspension was out in April 1824, and the clamour for justice by Mr Wedderburn and Mr Crawford still continued up to November, following; as will appear by the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Crawford to the Master. "I shall be obliged by your furnishing me with "authenticated copies of such of the Bills "of Mr. Humphries, whilst filling the Office of "Clerk to the Court of Small Causes as Bap"poo, Mr. Erskine's late Clerk, may point out" ---This letter was meanly and dishonourably suppressed by Vindex, to suit his own [illegible] purposes. The following extract from the answer of the Master, is just as plain [illegible] as could be expected from an accomm[illegible] and liberal minded man.---"I have no objec"tion, to allow you, or any person you may "please to nominate, to inspect the Bill Books "you refer to, leaving it to yourself to take such "copies as you think requisite." Shortly afterwards Messrs. Wedderburn and Crawford attended I believe at the Master's Office, and had full access to all the Books and [illegible] Yet neither of them will have the [illegible]hood to say, that they inform[illegible] the Master of the Court, that any Rule or Order had been discovered, altering or varying those fees, first laid down and sanctioned [illegible] ordered by His Majesty in Council—Now [illegible] put a candid and fair question to the [illegible] viz, if after such inspection by Messrs [illegible] burn and Crawford (and after their fr[illegible] Norton's suspension had expired) the[illegible] no communication, either to the Mas[illegible] the Court of the results of their said enquiry and investigation, whether it is not fair to presume, that the master's taxation was most correct, honest and just? My mind is made up, and so must the mind of every sensible and impartial person, upon that point. As to correspondence constitutes an answer to a question [illegible]? [illegible] is as well to [illegible] pose of [illegible] out of the [illegible] of succ[illegible] his usual [illegible] and m[illegible] quiries thus, "[illegible] "leav[illegible] explain, why [illegible] "Co[illegible] suspend the [illegible] "prog[illegible]on and even r[illegible] "ed from enforcing [illegible] result as far as [illegible] "proceeded?" Why the explanation is as apparent as the nose on his face!---he himself has published the reason and the answer, and yet he is so stupid, that he cannot see it. What is the meaning of these words in the Master's letter to Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor, published by Vindex? "*post*[illegible] "the payment for the *present* of the [illegible] "disallowed on taxation, as Messrs [illegible] "derburn and Crawford, the Attorneys of "Mr. Erskine, *are desirous* of atte[illegible] "at the Small Cause Court Office to exa[illegible] "the Records, and a[illegible] when the ch[illegible] "disallowed in M[illegible] (as not "sanctioned by t[illegible] "made."---Can [illegible] ca[illegible] least and satisfa[illegible] e to

* I beg every candid reader again to peruse my last letter inserted in the Gazette of the 5th of the month.—It is the one which contains these matters.

e to assist them in
yation?—But what
his indulgence and
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ed and occasioned
ment to their own
rably and basely,
ith the understand-
following manner,
delay the further
xtortions, until we
in the Master's Of-
Erskine for infor-
ver told the Ma-
has been the result
we have got all
ts, and as the Court
ee years to have our
ect, we are justified,
axation is all wrong
ainst Mr. Erskine's
founded."—I appeal
c,---can any act of
ray more clearly the
action, than the cir-
detailed?—How in-
ngs of all honest and
hibition of such profli-
his degraded moments
on himself the most de-
urse he is pursuing; but
ost truly and sincerely
and upright man, Mr.
ot sanction, and has
ets of low cunning, dis-
as those I have from
mpelled to describe and

is habitual disposition to
d, has put me a rule of
he says, I will not find
It is this, "he *assumes*
that the taxation was to
between the 17th Janry.
ne 1823 being nine years
which at the rate of six
nually would produce
axed, out of which fifty
resented for that purpose,
have only *recovered* the
; therefore, if the taxa-
vanni is to explain, why
ded the further progress of
refrained from enforcing
it had proceeded."---Gio-
with the least pretensions
an explain this off hand
t first to have explained,
logical proposition, he
nswered; for although he
ess question, others
is stupid jumble of ideas,
e the education and the
a common cartman.---
to know, why fifty Bills
ted? or does he wish to
en only of those numerous
ered the sums overcharged?
to know, exclusively, why
on of other Bills was stop-
those already taxed the
t enforced?—The two last
already answered, by the
een the Master in Equity
derburn and Crawford, and
for an opportunity to cor-
r. Erskine at Edinburgh; and
wer the others with the same
clusiveness.—The public will
Vindex only assumes that the
o commence on the 17th Jan.
as not the honesty and candour
that the Suitors previous to
d no notification given them
s were to be taxed, therefore
r presence be expected at the
the contrary the advertisement
paper signed by Mr. Morgan,
or Mr. Erskine, expressly limits
rom June 1821 to June 1823---
is an extract in substance---
ereby given to all persons who
s in the Small Cause Court from
to June 1823 that within three
om the date hereof they may on
&c. have their Bills of costs
taxed and delivered to them, and
charges, if any, refunded"—W.
an Attorney for Mr. Erskine"---
reason why these suitors previous
did not apply, must be pretty
ery person, except that bright
ex viz. That they were not the
luded in the advertisement.---The
, I am led to suppose, had no con-
h this advertisement---I should
ust occur to Vindex that it
riminately taxed with others in
instance; and that in lenity to
ne, it was subsequently agreed
at the Advertisement, calling
suitors to appear in the Master's
ld be limited to two years---But such
tisement does not bar the claims
by suitors of 1814 or even of 1808
ourt cannot say to a suitor you shall
epaid the money which was extorted
n, because two years have elapsed
commission of the robbery. Then,
on why ten of the suitors only have
d the sums overcharged, is this, that
er stand over until Messrs. Wedderburn
awford shall condescend to acquaint
ster with the result of their researches,
he reference to Mr. Erskine at Edin-
But this essential and honest duty to the public, and to those poor suitors, thus robbed and plundered, they have abstained from doing, under the belief, I am compelled to presume, that, as the result of these inquiries, if made known, would prove the taxation to be honest and true, so it must necessarily prove Mr. Erskine to be dishonest and false---This conclusion seems to me inevitable, but be the result of that enquiry what it may, it cannot alter, justify or explain away the *specific charges of Fraud*, I have proved against Mr. Erskine; for the public will always keep in mind that those specific offences have nothing to do with the Table of Fees or general principles of taxation. The offence is this---He received and extorted from the suitors of the Court certain monies under the false pretence that he had paid those monies on their account; whereas he had done no such thing---In fact he may be said, as before illustrated, to have paid Rs. 4,000, under the false, mean and scandalous pretence that he had paid the sum of Rs. 5,000. This and and other specific charges which I have proved against him, are what I may term clinchers; out of which he cannot be extricated, and which in my humble judgment settle the question of his irredeemable guilt beyond the possibility of dispute--

I have not yet done with this puzzling rule of three question--Vindex in speaking of the poor suitors of the Court, seems to exult with great pride and satisfaction that no greater number have *recovered*, as he terms, it, the overcharges which were extorted from them.—Is this a subject for exultation?—If it be, I will ask, who are chargeable with the disgrace of not having paid them? who has undertaken to pay these taxed Bills?—who are the securities for Mr. Erskine? Vindex exults, and says, ten only have *recovered* and have had paid back to them the fraudulent overcharges—The word *recover* is quite misapplied—It would imply, that after fighting with the defendant they have had another fight with the securities, which is not the case;—But if no more than ten have recovered, what they are justly entitled to, then, I ask why does not Mr. Wedderburn quietly *pay* the remainder—These fatal monies are in his hands at interest I presume—I think the sooner he gets rid of this base metal, and washes his hands of the transaction the better—But Mr. Wedderburn had other monies in his hands at Mr. Erskine's departure, of which the public would like to have some account---The sum of Rs 4000 belonging to different suitors for debts recovered in Court by these poor people, which they, never could get out of Mr. Erskines hands while here---was paid over, during the hubbub to the securities, to be repaid to the owners.---How came Vindex not to inquire the canse of the stoppage in the payment of this money as well as in the other?-I think Mr. Wedderburn ought to explain how he has disposed of it---I trust he will yet publish a schedule of the appropriation of this money, for the information of those immediately concerned and to satisfy the public.—The history of these Rupees 4000 is curious. It will come out in my pamphlet—I must now shorten my observations and my arguments, as I have already far exceeded the limits of a common letter.

Vindex, by his quotation from Blackstone, about reputation and life, and *property*, which is *dearer than life* * has clearly shewn that, be he who he may, he has no pretensions to the discernment and discrimination of a lawyer or of a man of sound judgment---The quotation is a mere elementary principle, and has as much to do with Mr. Erskine's case as a Surat monkey---How often must I drive into this dolt's skull, that Mr. Erskine was examined under the Rules and constitution of this Court---A most sensible rule, approved by His Majesty in Council, which required the Clerk of the Small Cause Court to be examined upon oath, whenever the Court thought fit to examine him touching his fees as Clerk ---he was examined accordingly, most happily for the public justice of the Country, and a pretty examination he made of it--It is just what a person might expect from a low, sneaking, avaricious Scotch attorney; and is infinitely more lame and despicable than that which Fauntleroy made when tried for forgery---I will venture to put it to yourself, Vindex, even with all your unblushing assurance, to declare, whether you ever in the whole course of your experience, met a more shuffling, evasive and unsatisfactory defence than that made by Mr. Erskine? Is there any one point of accusation openly met and clearly and indisputably explained by him? Could not every excuse which he offers, be resorted to by any artful swindler whatever, accused of the same offences?

In that examination I am sorry to say, and it is with pain that I am compelled by Vindex's pertinacious course of libels and falsities to make the horrible exposure, that the unfortunate Mr. Erskine, in order to screen himself from participation in the frauds perpetrated in his Office, and to throw the offence upon his associate in crime (Chappoo) has committed, as appears most evident to me, the foul and atrocious crime of direct and palpable perjury---Let the public read the following quotation from the pamphlet which Vindex wrote and circulated amongst the *friends only* of Mr. Erskine.

Question (by the Recorder) "Do you not *look over the Items which compose the charge*; before you take the money?

Answer (by Mr. Erskine) "*I have not looked over each Item* of the Bill---I have been accustomed *to trust to the accuracy of the clerk* of the office to whom the duty belongs of making the Bill, and included the sum total in the Judgment, *on being assured* it *had been made up* in the usual form."

I now feel most sensibly how shocked the public mind must be, when it is disclosed, that but a few weeks before he made this solemn appeal to Heaven, Mr. Erskine had drawn out two Bills of Costs of which every Item, word and figure are in his own hand writing---These Bills are apparently drawn up with great care, study and labour; & moreover they are the two Bills which contain most shameful and fraudulent Items, which the Master (with that integrity which was not to be shaken by the allurements or the threats of faction) has most properly and correctly cut out and disallowed.—These vouchers of most dreadful guilt are in the Master's office, which being a public Office, is always open for the information and convenience of the community.---My feelings are so horribly lacerated by these exposures, which Vindex and his unfeeling associates (the Members of a base and wretched faction) have by their libels & slanderous expressions compelled me to make, that I can scarcely proceed further at present--I must pause and try to banish the recollection of this picture of human depravity.---I will renew my reply when my spirits revive and my feelings are more composed.

After a lapse of several hours, and without trusting myself with a review of the horrible scene so lately before me, I now proceed---It would, I find, be endless to expose all Vindex's disgraceful contradictions and the misrepresentations and falsities of which he has from time to time been guilty in his Pamphlet and letters. I shall reserve the most of them for my pamphlet! but I think I must already have attained my chief object and satisfied the public that Vindex is destitute of honor or principle, and is a low, profligate fellow, in the service of a despicable faction of weavers.

He has stated that he never objected to the examination or to the power of the Recorder's Court to dismiss its Officers when it deemed it expedient. The public will judge from the following amongst other passages which I could quote, how far Vindex is entitled to credit in this instance. In his letter of the 1st September last in the Courier, he writes thus, "I shall merely observe that it is "notorious that Mr. Erskine *was deprived of* "*the situations which he held* in the Recor- "der's Court, without trial and *without any* "*public investigation whatever*."—Now if the language here used is not the language of complaint by Vindex at Mr. Erskine's *dismissal without trial* and at the nature of his examination, then I abandon all pretension to common discernment. I will ask what other meaning did he intend to convey by this passage? I can discover none.—I leave it for the public to determine whether or not this shuffling fellow does not richly deserve the appellation and brand of an infamous impostor. It is waste of time to reason or to remonstrate with such a character.---

Another passage in his letter of the 12th of November is equally disgraceful to himself, and insulting to the understandings of the people---It is this---"I argued on "the professed principles of Mr. Bucking- "ham" (the gentleman whom he has called a liar and now proposes to imitate) that "before this power of dismissal was exercised, "a Jury ought to determine that there were "sufficient grounds for the officer's dismis- "sal—There is so much obvious absurdity in this passage, that I really believe it is beneath the dignity of a man of sense to notice it--but I will ask how a Jury is to be sworn to try such a question as this? Mr. Erskine could only be tried for the specific crimes of extortion, of taking money under false pretences, or of perjury---Now, if he was convicted of any of these crimes, he must suffer the punishment of the law annexed to such offences; and in undergoing that punishment, for instance transportation or imprisonment, his dismissal would be virtually included, but no actual or express judgment of dismissal could be pronounced.---If on the other hand he should be acquitted, still there might exist good and proper grounds for his dismissal---but how the Jury are to pronounce a verdict of "negligence" in such a case, I believe no man in the least acquainted with the laws of his country can possibly divine---I should like Vindex to point out the way in which a trial by Jury was, under the circumstances, likely to benefit Mr. Erskine---It is quite inexplicable, I confess, to me.--By the lenient and lawful course adopted by the Court of merely dismissing him, he was saved from transportation---whereas had he been tried and found guilty of any of the offences enumerated (and guilty he certainly must have been found on his own admission) nothing could have saved him from undergoing the ignominious sentence of the Law!—

I now come to a most important passage to which I beg the particular attention of the public---It is in Vindex's letter of the 8th of this month "But as in this case the *corpus* "*de licti* was NEGLIGENCE, and this was "admitted by Mr. Erskine, any further "inquiry was unnecessary, and had the "Speech announcing the decision of the "Court touched upon no other topic, both "Mr. Erskine and his friends would most pro- "bably have submitted to it in perfect silence "when however he was *accused* from the "Seat of Justice of *extortion, fraud,* "*corruption and oppression*: it became an "imperative duty to take *every possible step* for "evincing that such serious imputations "rested on no grounds whatever"—Then it appears Vindex, Mr. Erskine and his friends have taken every possible step in their power to establish his innocence!--I agree with them that they have taken every possible and every infamous step to show Mr. Erskine off in his brightest colours.---In the fulfilling that purpose I feel assured every impartial person will admit, that they have cast that unfortunate man, as well as themselves, into a Gulph of infamy from which there is no possibility of escape---a miracle alone can effect their emancipation, for it is beyond all human efforts,---Let me now examine the wicked desperation of this most audacious passage, proceeding from a still more infamous and degraded source---I will convict these men out of their own mouths and expose them to the scorn or contempt of every other wretch on the face of the earth---they are beneath the indignation of ordinary mortals---They have the audacity to assert *that there were no grounds* to charge Mr. Erskine, in the Judgment of the Court, with extortion, fraud, corruption, and oppression---I assert the direct reverse, and that, exclusive of those offences, he might have been charged with the additional and more heinous crime of perjury, which last I have already explained, and proved how it was committed---With respect to the other four charges or qualities of crime, they constitute in reality but one offence---one crime.--If a person is guilty of extortion, I presume it will also be admitted he is guilty of fraud, corruption and oppression---These are but synonimous terms as applicable to the case of Mr. Erskine.--- In the first place I will give the definition of extortion, as laid down by Sir Mathew Hale in his Treatise on Crown Law---This able Judge writes thus.---"It is said that extortion "in a large sense signifies any *oppression* "*under colour of right*; but that in a strict "sense it signifies the *taking of money by* "*any officer* by colour of his Office, either "where *none at all is due, or not so much is* "*due*, or where it is not yet due;" and his sensible observation upon the same subject is thus expressed: "The chief danger "of oppression is from Officers being left "at their liberty to set their own rates on "their own labour and make their own de- "mands: but there cannot be so much "fear of these abuses while they are restrain- "ed to known and stated fees, settled by "the discretion of the Court, which will not "suffer them to be exceeded without the high- "est resentment."—Now I will ask Vindex and his associates and the friends of Mr. Erskine, whether the demanding and taking the fee of ten Rupees from the Parsee widow, as mentioned in my last Letter, when no such fee is laid down in the Table of fees, or was ever authorized or sanctioned by his Majesty in Council, or the Court, does not constitute the serious and dangerous crime of extortion as defined and explained by Sir Mathew Hale. ---Mr. Erskine and his friends admit, the taking of the ten Rupees as a fee under the false pretence he was entitled to it: they have therefore admitted the extortion, and the extortion most clearly comprehends fraud, corruption and oppression.---The following is an extract from the pamphlet published by Vindex, it is a part of the Judgment of the Court ---"Mr. Erskine on being asked what he had "to say admitted the facts, and said he took "the ten Rupees *as a fee for going* to the "Plaintiff's (the widows) House---I (the Re- "corder) asked him whether he could point "out any such fee in the table of fees, which "I handed to him---he allowed he could not;" ---Vindex, also, in the same Pamphlet writes thus---"this (meaning and speaking of the ten "rupees) was the *sole* fact which could be con- "sidered as proved, *because* it had been "admitted by Mr. Erskine himself." I may further add, that this taking of the ten Rupees, is also indictable under a statute passed in the reign of George the second.—It is enacted, in substance "that "whoever shall obtain any *money*, goods or "merchandize by any false pretence, with "the intention to defraud any person, shall "be liable to be transported for seven years, "or whipped, fined or imprisoned:" The false pretence is clear---Mr. Erskine demanded and took the ten Rupees *as a fee*, when in fact there was no such fee, to which he was entitled:—Now after this conviction out of the mouths of the faction, of the taking the ten Rupees, aggravated as such fraud was, by taking it with his own hands from a poor widow who maintained herself and her Children on the monthly sum of 7½ Rupees; and after the application of the law as to extortion and obtaining money by false pretences, I beg to enquire of the public, what becomes of the allegation of Vindex, that there were no grounds to charge Mr. Erskine with extortion, fraud, corruption or oppression? I never knew any offence so completely established, or the law so clearly and effectually quoted & applied—the most detestable and infamous extortion by Mr.

* This quotation so transposed is about as good as the alternate cry of loss of character not of money—of money not of character exposed in m asity

Erskine, and the most audacious and deliberate falsehood by the base Vindex and his faction are both most clearly and satisfactorily proved. In simply dismissing Mr. Erskine, the Court has acted with the utmost lenity, consideration and charity towards him.—It was in their power over and over again to commit him to prison for contempts committed in the face of the Court.—He called upon witnesses to appear on several occasions to give evidence in Court, when in point of fact they had never been subpœnaed. Counterfeited subpoenas were served upon the witnesses, when no original subpoena was ever issued, and yet *charging* for such original process, thus imposing on the witnesses, *placing the Plaintiff and Defendant in most perilous situations as to their suits, and committing a high contempt and misdemeanor*—I will give an instance of this species of knavery—a witness on the trial of a cause was called for a Defendant—he did not appear—he was required to be called three times in Court upon his subpoena in the usual way; but there was no original subpoena by which he could be called:—Another witness for the Defendant was called, and produced the apparent copy of a Subpœna, which is in the following words; but no *original had been issued.*—"By virtue of a writ of Subpœna *directed and herewith shewn to you*, you are to appear in "this Honorable Court &c. to the truth &c "in a cause &c. under pain of Rupees "200 &c."—Now, the contempt consisted in Mr. Erskine calling this witness into Court by virtue of a pretended and sham subpœna under his signature—no original having in the first instance issued—so that that part in Italics "by virtue of a writ of Subpœna directed "and herewith shewn to you," was completely false and a mere invention of his own—his signature was put to every one of these false and sham subpœnas;—These details are taken from his own Pamphlet and admitted to be true: Mr. Erskine was reluctantly compelled, in the manner every admission of error or guilt was drawn out of him, to acknowledge the fact in Court during the trial of the cause. But notwithstanding all these and other flagrant instances of crime and abuse, Vindex still continues to assert there was no fraud! no extortion! no corruption! no oppression! and that instead of being simply dismissed, he ought to have been tried and transported!—This is like the man who complained of the illegality of a Judge "Your Petitioner's cause of grie-"vance is this, that the said Judge has "acted illegally, he having sentenced your "Petitioner to transportation, whereas your "Petitioner ought to have been sentenced "to have been hanged:" a slight variation of this grateful petition against the humanity of the Judge, will make it suit the grievance of Vindex and the faction:—viz your Petitioners are thus highly aggrieved; the Court having simply dismissed M[illegible] without trial; whereas he ought to have been tried for extortion, [illegible] and oppression, and sentenced in the usual way to transportation, [illegible]ted and pleaded guilty [illegible] extortion and fraud, a[illegible]der his own hand counter[illegible] belonging to and used by [illegible]ourt; can any thing [illegible]rous and absurd than [illegible]early the result of a bas[illegible]nity to the Court, for th[illegible] of justice. It is useless to giv[illegible]tances of fraud, extortion and abuse [illegible] extent to which they existed is truly disgraceful to a British settlement:—Vindex admits that a solitary straggling Bill of 1814 was taxed, I am much obliged to him for the information,—It is one I believe of those mentioned in the schedule of fraudulent overcharges: so that it is established that these dishonest practices prevailed so far back as the year 1814—Now the number of Bills since then, according to the rule of three question put to me by Vindex, amounts to 5,650—Allowing, therefore, according to the schedule published in my first Letter (which schedule still stands unimpeached) that 21 Bills produce 900 Rupees in fraudulent extortions, what will be the produce of 5650 Bills?—viz the enormous sum of Rupees 2,42,143—robbed and plundered from the poorest classes of the people in the short space of nine years,—This then is the Gentleman of a cultivated and refined mind, of the highest honor and integrity, of the purest spirit, whose mind soared above all sordid gain, who was engaged in literary pursuits, was an ornament of society, a pattern of virtue, and the brightest example of piety, devotion and religion!!!

Vindex is so kind as to say, that had the Judgment of the Court touched upon nothing but the negligence of Mr. Erskine, neither Vindex nor the friends of Mr. Erskine would have said a word on the mat[illegible]er—The reason why Vindex thus attempts to impose upon the world, does not at all surprize me. It is easy to account for that. The confession of negligence of which they make a merit, they are compelled to make;—As most extensive frauds and extortions were committed, (*the produce of which it must be remembered has been admitted on all sides to have found its way into Mr. Erskine's pocket*) it became the natural and only line of de[illegible]ence of Vindex and his associates to vociferate "negligence," in order to remove if possible the guilt,; but had no extortion existed, they would have changed their defence, and have denied even the "negligence"—Yes!—It is pretty negligence in a man, whose life is in danger from sickness, rising from his couch and travelling out of the Fort to pay a poor woman her money, and for which ten Rupees are demanded, and extorted for the trip—Then his signature to all the false subpoenas, so dexterously copied, amounting I believe to something very like (if not to actual) forgery;—his extorting from the Plaintiff the amount of costs which the Defendant owed to him (Mr. Erskine) thus compelling one man to pay the debt of another;—yes! these are pretty instances of negligence!! but to me these are proofs of his activity and industry—proofs of a man exercising with effect his talents his skill and ingenuity in squeezing a class of people who dared not to complain of his villanies.

"Vindex again, "I am thoroughly persuad-"ed that no intimate acquaintance could "ever have existed between Giovanni and "Mr. Erskine." Vindex is quite right in this persuasion; I never said there was an "*intimate acquaintance*" between us; But this is quite consistent with Vindex's general mode of quotation—Why does he persevere in such disreputable practices? my words are these. "I knew his (Mr. Erskine's) passions and principles well." This implies a mere knowledge of his character,—Sir Richard Birnie knows the characters of many sharpers, but it does not follow that he keeps company with them.—Mr. Erskine gave security, I admit, in a large sum, but not more than sufficient to cover his delinquencies—that was no proof he was not smuggled out of the Country. Did he give any security for his person!!! I do not mean to say he ran off at night; but was not Mr. Snow the Magistrate requested to take his deposition against Bappoo? was he not then at Mr. Wedderburn's house, and was not Mr. Snow put up to say that Mr. Erskine was delirious and incapable of giving his deposition? *I know Mr. Snow was so instructed;* and I repeat, that, "I rejoiced at his departure and "assisted in smuggling him out of the coun-"try."

I now leave the world to judge, whether Vindex and his associates are knaves or fools, whether Mr. Erskine is deserving of the character of an honest man; and whether he has not robbed the people by wholesale, and cast a stain upon the British character and the Justice of the country. I have written this with much haste: the public will excuse its defects.

GIOVANNI.

Foreign News.

GREECE.

A private letter from Marseilles, says, that the different European squadrons are to assemble at Milo, in the Archipelago, on the 15th of next September.

The American ship *Sir Brothers* arrived at Poros on the 12th of July, sailed again on the 18th, and arrived at Marseilles on the 8th of August. The captain states, that on the 13th of July, Lord Cochrane entered Poros with the Greek fleet coming from Alexandria, which he ordered immediately to be disarmed, with the exception of one frigate, which again put to sea.

It is believed at Vienna, that though Austria takes no part in the treaty respecting Greece the Hungarian Diet will not yet break up, as it might be possible that the Hungarian national troops would have to be increased on account of the vicinity of the Turkish provinces,—*Frankfort Paper.*

We understand Count Capo D'Istria has arrived this morning the 15th, August, in a steam boat, from Hamburgh, having quitted the Russian service and entered into that of the Greek Government. It is said he comes to this country in the quality of a Minister from Greece.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 13.—I arrived here yesterday—it blew hard all day; wind N. N. W. and continues to-day. The Russian fleet makes a formidable apperance at Spithead. It consists of eight sail of the line, nine frigates, and two corvettes, &c. all in very fine condition. Out of this force, there are only four line-of-battle ships and four frigates allowed to go out to the Mediterranean; all the rest are to return to Constadt. Our Government, it appears, does not approve of so large a force going out to join the French fleet in the Levant. Both officers and men look well. The former are dressed in very rich green and gold embroidered uniforms, Prince and Princess Lieven are staying at the George Hotel, and receive a large proportion of the Russian officers. All is bustle and confusion at this place, people flocking from every quarter to see the Russians.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG 13.—The arriva[illegible] the Russian squadron, though it was comp[illegible] of so many line-of battle ships—eight [illegible] with eight frigates, and a corvette, di[illegible] excite any thing like a sensation of al[illegible] apprehension, as to the real object of [illegible] visit to the Mediterranean, because the [illegible] mind seemed satisfied to hature lat[illegible] Minister,* Mr. Canning, must himself have been satisfied upon the subject; and if it should otherwise turn out, he would be more than a match for their duplicity. It seems that when the Russian ships left Cronstadt, their only orders were "to proceed to Portsmouth," where they afterwards understood the Russian Ambassador in London, Prince Lieven, would visit them, and by an arrangement with the English Government, determine what part of the force should go on the service required to settle the disputes between the Turks and the Greeks. It was in conformity with this understanding, that Prince Lieven [illegible] Russian Admiral Sinavine [illegible] Friday last, and then issued [illegible] Admiral of the squadron, [illegible] prepare the St. Andrew, [illegible] and Alexander Nevsky, [illegible], Prevornia, Kruizer, and Constantine, frigates, for service in the Mediterranean. It is not true that these ships have any men, sailors or soldiers, on board not absolutely required to navigate and defend their ships; the fact is, all the crews of the Russian ships of war are both soldiers and sailors; they are regimented, and bear the number of their respective corps, on a piece of white cotton, on the collars and arms of their green jackets. The line-of-battle ships now here have each 700 men on board; the heaviest frigates nearly 500; and the smaller class has nearly 300 men, making about 10,000 men in the whole. English ships, going on the same service, would not have a fewer number.

"Count Hayden will sail hence, with his division of the ships, on Friday next for the Mediterranean, should the supplies be all shipped by that time. The remainder of the ship will return to Cronstadt leisurely, when they have spent all their "loose cash." They are are fond of British manufactures, both in articles of apparel and ornament. The Russian ships are all fine of their respective classes, but the men are so different from our own "fellows," that, if they are sailors, they belong to a century back; it would be like a comparison of the Times paper of the present day with the Public Ledger of 1745! The men are, no doubt, very brave, and the officers are steady, discreet, good sailors, and brave men; but there is not that active, adventurous, dashing, sailor-like *corps d'esprit* about them which animates our fellows, and makes them the 'crack' tip-top triumphant sons of the ocean."

* A nobleman, distinguished for his learning, good sense, and public spirit, in lamenting Mr Canning's death, said, "He is the only British Minister that *al.* he foreign Courts ever *feared.*"

MOROCCO.

PARIS, AUG. 14.—One of our subscribers writes us, on occasion of the affairs of Algiers, a letter, which we publish with pleasure; not that we partake either the opinions or the hopes of our correspondent on the grave questions which he discusses, but because it is impossible for us not to receive favourably the new and patriotic ideas which his letter contains. We appreciate too highly the immense advantages of the peace which we enjoy to adopt projects which would at least have the disadvantage of interrupting its course. As soon as Algiers had the imprudence to attract the attention of France to its walls, policy and religion have conceived that they were on the eve of a triumph. They beheld, in a disgraceful neighbourhood, only a glorious booty. Many sensible persons have partaken the views—we may say, the generous illusions—of the author of this letter. Let us rather hope that fatality will not urge imprudent aggressors any farther; and that the fortune of France will not be tempted to suffer itself to be seduced. After the glory of obtaining a just reparation for the King's flag, there is no other to be desired by France, as by all the Governments of the 19th century, than to maintain the general peace, of which all nations have so much need, and which is more advantageous to civilization than [illegible] conquests.

(In th[illegible]s of great length, the writer r[illegible] of the country, where h[illegible] He asserts the justice [illegible] of the law of retali[illegible] to its followers [illegible] have obeyed—"E[illegible] convert." He thi[illegible] would be considerable, [illegible] including 2,000 heavy cavalry, [illegible]ent to overcome all the force of the [illegible]ch cannot exceed 20,000 land troops, for the inhabitants would rather join the invaders. Foreign Powers need not be very jealous, as France has but few colonies, and by this conquest of Barbary would secure Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and be a great relief even to the States of the North, for where is the nation that has not a share in the danger and the disgrace? All the nations of Christendom contribute to fill the slave market of Algiers; all pay to the pirates a tribute like that which the Greeks paid to the Minotaur.)

By a French vessel arrived at Bordeaux, letters from Port-au-Prince have been received to the 6th ult. They state that on the 25th of the preceding month a plot had been formed by ten [illegible] Guards for assassinating the Presi[illegible] discovered, and se[illegible] of whom

The intelligence posted at Lloyd[illegible] confirms the recent news from B[illegible] success of the Corsairs, and the [illegible] de by the French fleet.

SPAIN.

PERPIGNAN, AUG. 7.—(Private C[illegible] pondence.)—A band of six or seven [illegible] men, who are designated by [illegible] Carlists, appeared before Olot, and [illegible] ed that our arms [illegible] equipments [illegible] to them [illegible] also 100 [illegible] [illegible] admitta[illegible] [illegible], which [illegible]

[illegible] Barcelona, dated the 9th of August [illegible] celebrated Jopdels Contany, is now [illegible] virons of Marness, and his band has been [illegible] forced by 800 or 900 men of the above [illegible] Caragol is organising a strong band on the [illegible] of Monsenatt, and the inhabitants of the [illegible] rict are flocking to his standard."

PORTUGAL.

His Majesty's ship, *Magnet*, has arrived [illegible] the mail, of the 5th instant, from Lisbon.

The negociations for the evacuation [illegible] Peninsula seem, by the latest accounts, [illegible] rawing to a favorable conclusion—the [illegible] Government it is now said have agreed to [illegible] draw their Armies from Spain, it we [illegible] o withdraw ours from Portugal. Our [illegible] were daily looking for orders to prepare [illegible] embarkation—and thus will the policy of [illegible] assistance to our Ally be vindicated from [illegible] attacks of the lamented Mr. CANNING's [illegible] out puerile opponents, who, with Lord [illegible] DONDERRY at their head, have predicted [illegible] manner of evils to the country from this [illegible] sure.

The next accounts will probably [illegible] all doubt upon the question, by informing us [illegible] the landing of the British troops in England.

JAMAICA.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.—His Majesty's [illegible] Rattlesnake has arrived from Jamaica, with [illegible] Excellency the Duke of Manchester, the Go[illegible] vernor of that Island, who has left Genera[illegible] Sir John Keane, Lieutenant Governor in his [illegible] bsence.

The celebrated American Sea Serpent has been harpooned in the river Pescatagua at Berwick in new Hampshire, and turns out to be "very like a Whale." In fact, it is distinctly recognized to be one of that species though differing in some particulars from any [illegible] genus before known: it is 50 feet long [illegible] 15 broad.

It appears that the Jews of different countries communicate with each other now chiefly by means of pigeons; and an instance is given of one which was carrying the Exchange from London to Amsterdam, [illegible] on the roof of a house in Rotterdam.

A curious instance of [illegible] gence in the lower animals, [illegible] we usually term instinct, occurred some days ago. A grocer in the Overgate presented a farmer in the vicinity of Blairgowrie with a young pup only two months old. It was carried thence in a sack, and was thus excluded from all possible observation of the road—if we shall suppose a pup of its tender age sufficiently precocious to take memoranda of such a long line of road. The little fellow was no sooner missed, however, than he set out with all speed to his return, and actually reached Dundee in [illegible] hours from the time he was tied up, a distance of 21 miles.—*Dundee Courier.*

We see, from Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S entertaining book, that *legitimacy*, according to the New South Wales use of language, has a meaning which some who use the phrase in Europe must think degrading—being sent thither by sentence of [illegible] legitimate, therefore [illegible] transported felon. So, a Scotsman [illegible] *hanged*—hanging [illegible] his countrymen, [illegible] by which a Scotchman [illegible]

[illegible] recently discovered at Pompeii [illegible] large edifice, to which the antiquaries have given the name of the Pantheon. Its form is a parallelogram. The entrance is on one of the short sides. In the angles there are three small chambers. In the middle one, two niches are made, in which are placed the statues of Tiberius and of Livia. Unfortunately, these statues, though otherwise very beautiful, have lost the arms. In that of Tiberius there are still traces of the red colour with which the toga was painted. The principal wall is adorned with paintings in good preservation, representing the history of Romulus and Remus, nursed by the wife of [illegible] In the gallery leading [illegible] an apartment which [illegible] are marble tablets [illegible] among the numerous [illegible] are distinguished [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] round which is a portico supported by [illegible] columns, the bases of which are of white [illegible]. In the middle of the portico there are [illegible] pedestals, which [illegible] supported a little rotunda, resembling [illegible] as seen at [illegible] Terzoli in the temple [illegible]

ECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH 1827.

h News

IGHT HONOURABLE
CANNING,
REASURY, &c. &c. &c.

been generally known
as been in an ill state
years, yet it was not
ast fortnight that his
an appearance which
ans of danger among
t was not until Mon-
public were in the
nformed of the very se-
his complaint. From
er, little hope has been
by the most sanguine
he second bulletin was
ve on the subject. As
eminent statesman forms
political history of the
proceed, without fur-
he interesting detail of
ceded it.
ing last the public were as-
ication of the following bul-

ate, that Mr. Canning is suf-
severe attack of inflamma-
the night with less pain, and
ymptoms is, at this moment,
d.

" M. J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE.
" H. HOLLAND.

unday Morning, Aug. 5, 1827.
ce of hope conveyed by the
eat measure dissipated by the
ssued at eight o'clock on Sun-

state, that the symptoms of
isease have become so much
morning," that we consider his
ent danger.

" M. J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE.
" H. HOLLAND.

unday, Aug. 5, 1827, 8 o'clock

sat up with the Right Hon. Gen-
night, Mr. Canning continu-
larming state. At eight o'clock
ning they issued the following

g has had sleep at intervals dur-
t his danger is still imminent."

o o'Clock A. M.—Monday Morn-
stand that the inflammatory symp-
ially subsided; but, even should
appear, great doubts are enter-
result, so dreadfully has the patient
the struggle. As may readily be
reduced to a state of utter exhaus-
for the first time, nourishing food
istered to him. The inquiries of
k and public eminence, during the
been most numerous.
ng has been constantly in atten-
husband since his attack. The at-
citude she evinces excites the admira-
o behold it.

Half past 8 *o'Clock.*

ing bulletin has just been issued:—
t to say that Mr. Canning still con-
te of very great danger.

" M. J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE.
" H. HOLLAND."

Aug. 6.

been no change in Mr. Canning's
to this moment, and it is understood
tin will be published till to-morrow

, Tuesday, Six o'Clock.—Since the
ication from this place a change of
ance has taken place in the condition
ning. About one o'clock this morn-
n which is usually attendant upon the
r which the Right Hon. Gentleman la-
ly, *inflammation of the bowels*, abated.
er he went to sleep. The medical at-
course, viewed this circumstance with
ty for the subsiding of pain on such
s critical: and betokens either the re-
inflammation or the commencement
ation, which always ends in the death
ient. When Mr. Canning awoke, how-
about four hours' sleep, the physicians
the inflamatory symptoms had not
disappeared. This removed all fears
ication, and left the case in nearly the
ation as before.
now evident to the medical advisers of
t Hon. Gentleman, that his strength had
een so extremely reduced, that it would
sible to continue to use the usual reme-
epletion, &c. Thus, though the appre-
of immediate dissolution, owing to mor-
n, was dissipated, the friends of Mr. Can-
e prevented from indulging hopes of his
, by the desperate situation in which he
ed. It was under these circumstances
following bulletin was issued:—

Chiswick 8 o'Clock, a. m.

. Canning's state of danger is still more
than at the time of last night's report.

SIR J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE.
" H. HOLLAND."

From this time up to one o'clock this afternoon the Right Hon. Gentleman continued in the same state, and the answer to inquiries was, that he was more composed than he had been for some time. At one o'clock, we understood a consultation of the physicians was held to consider the mode of treatment which it would be advisable to adopt under the somewhat changed condition of the patient. The result of this consulation did not transpire. About two o'clock we were given to understand, by individuals who were enabled to obtain the best information, that he was "still in a most dangerous state, but that his friends were not without hopes of his recovery." This intelligence, bad as it was, was nevertheless better than there had been reason to expect, from the tenour of the bulletin published this morning. Soon after three o'clock Mr. Canning once more sunk into a sleep, which was more composed than the previous one. This slumber lasted, as we are informed, for several hours. This intelligence having spread in the neighbourhood, excited every where the liveliest demonstrations of joy. "Then there is some hope left," was the almost universal exclamation. We never witnessed a stronger expression of sympathy than was manifested this day by persons of all ranks in the vicinity.

Nine o'Clock.

The following bulletin is just issued:—

"Mr. Canning has slept at intervals during the day, but his danger is not diminished.

" M. J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE.
" H. HOLLAND."

At six o'clock His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived in an open carriage. He remained about a quarter of an hour at the house.

About four o'clock Mr. Canning's youngest son, for whom an express had been sent to York, arrived in a post-chaise.

Mrs. Canning never quits for more than a few minutes the bed-side of her husband. She takes scarcely any food, and as may readily be supposed her health begins to suffer materially.

Twelve o'Clock.

We can add nothing to the preceding account. Mr. Canning remains as nearly as possible in the same state.

Chiswick, Tuesday, 9 o'Clock, p. m.

We wish it were in our power to say one word which could diminish the intense anxiety which is felt respecting the situation of this illustrious statesman; but our hopes, and those of the country, are confined to the simple fact, that while life remains there exists the bare possibility that death may not take place. The state of bodily exhaustion to which he is reduced, as well from the excruciating pain which he has suffered, as from the severe remedies necessarily employed to abate the inflammation, has left him but little strength with which to protract the struggle. So great was this sinking of physical energy during the night, that we understand the physicians who were in attendance expected, from two o'clock till between six and seven, that every moment would terminate the melancholy scene; but about the latter hour he rallied again, and so continued during the morning.

His bodily sufferings have diminished during yesterday and to day, and he now only complains of great soreness in those parts where the pain was most dreadful.

The internal inflammation is so general, extending over the whole trunk, that his medical attendants have been unable to determine what particular part may have been more immediately the seat of the disease—whether the inflammation has affected the lungs, the pleura, the liver, the kidneys, or the intestines, with greater or less violence.

Mr. Canning himself was the last to know the danger of his situation. He found himself indisposed on Sunday week, but on Monday he went to Windsor to attend the King; on the Tuesday and Wednesday he was in town, transacting public business; still getting worse, and his strength sinking; but nothing appeared which inspired either himself or his family with alarm. On Thursday a medical friend called upon him at Chiswick, upon a matter of business, and he was so struck with what he perceived in his manner and general appearance, that he insisted upon his immediately having professional assistance. This was assented to; and on Thursday evening, a consultation was held, and the opinion of the physicians then present was, that his case was one of great danger. The disease continued to make rapid progress, in spite of all that the first medical skill could do to baffle it, watching every turn it took, and applying, on the instant, every remedy likely to subdue its virulence, and mitigate his sufferings.

Under the influence of such an attack, it may be supposed that the mind would sympathize with the excited state of the general system. Our readers will learn with melancholy interest, that in those moments of mental wandering, indications are afforded of the cares and anxieties that occupied the thoughts of the illustrious sufferer to the last instant of their unclouded and unimpaired exercise. The broken sentences and disjointed phrases that fell from his lips, disclose that public affairs, and his country's welfare, are the objects that dimly flit across his mind, and claim his enfeebled and wandering attention. This ceaseless solicitude for the great and solemn trust placed in his hands, manifests itself equally at those moments when he is more calm and collected. In one of those intervals he expressed himself with regard to his own situation, and that of his Sovereign, in a manner at once the most touc[hing]

The [illegible] feels, with a generous sensibility, and with all the tenderness of friendship, for the melancholy situation of a Minister whom he had found worthy of his entire confidence, in a crisis that required such a man to stand boldly forward. Alas! it is not too much, perhaps, to say that the career the fatigue, the anxieties of the last four months, have placed him on that bed from which he may never rise; for he has had to contend with that which, to a mind and character like his, was best calculated to break down their energies—*an ungenerous a base, and a rancorous persecution. The shameless insults, the vile insinuation, the atrocious calumnies, of which he has been the object, have no parallel in the history of party feuds*

DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

We have at length to announce the death of Mr. Canning. This melancholy event took place at 10 minutes before four o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was announced in the following bulletin:—

"*Chiswick, Aug. 8, Four o'Clock a. m.*

We lament to state that Mr. Canning expired this morning without pain at ten minutes before four o'clock.

" M. J. TIERNEY.
" J. R. FARRE,
" H. HOLLAND."

Chiswick, Wednesday Night.

The feverish excitement which has prevailed in the immediate neighbourhood of Chiswick for some days past, has terminated with the mortal career of the celebrated individual whose unfortunate condition was the origin of it. The village has almost regained its accustomed tranquillity. In most of the houses in Chiswick the the shutters were partially closed this morning, & the inhabitants on all sides were heard expressing their sorrow for the deceased Minister. The situation of Mrs. Canning is truly pitiable It seems, that a short time before the decease of her husband, she was conversing with him, and he then spoke with perfect calmness and composure. As the conversation advanced, however, she observed that his voice gradually grew weaker, and the signs of approaching dissolution in his countenance alarmed her to such a degree that she suddenly fainted, and in this situation was carried out of the room by the attendants. When she recovered, which was not for several hours, she eagerly inquired respecting the state of Mr. Canning. She franctiely implored of those around her to let her know the worst. It had, however, been previously arranged, by the advice of the physicians, that she should not be suddenly informed of what had happened, and she was therefore prevented from proceeding to the room in which the corps of her husband lay. We understand his Grace the Duke of Portland was fixed upon as the person to communicate to her the melancholy tidings. The noble Duke arrived about seven o'clock in the morning, and after remaining at the house some time, he returned to town, and came back again to Chiswick in the evening.

Prince Leopold of Coburg arrived about 12 o'clock, and stayed only a short time.

The body of Mr Canning is frightfully attenuated. He is so greatly changed, that those who were most intimately acquainted with his person would not now recognize it.

THE DISEASE.

The illness was a violent attack of inflamation in the side, which extended to the lungs. There was at one time a stoppage of the bowels, which was speedily removed, but without any abatement of the inflammation. It is probable that the general state of Mr. Canning's digestive organs, and the remedies to which he has been occasionally obliged to have recourse, may have rendered the treatment of this attack extremely difficult.—*Globe.*

The internal inflamation was so generally extended over the whole trunk, that the medical attendants were unable to determine what particular part was more immediately the seat of disease—whether the inflammation had affected the lungs, the pleura, the liver, the kidneys, or the intestines, with greater or less violence.—*Courier.*

The complaint to which Mr. Canning was most subject was lumbago, and the attack which he had at Brighton last year was so severe and protracted, that it was apprehended a small effusion of water had taken place in the chest; but had Mr. Canning's labours been less severe, it is probable that that would have been absorbed, and his health restored to a better tone; and only a day or two before the last and fatal attack, he wrote a letter (which the writer of this notice has seen) stating that he felt so much better at Chiswick, that he hoped to do without medicine altogether. When, on the morning of Monday, the 30th of July, he set out to attend his Royal Master at Windsor, he felt himself still convalescent. He remained with his Majesty during the day; which was an uncommonly warm one, and returned in the cool of the evening. The evening was close, and he threw upon the carriage windows for the sake of air, and very unguardedly leaned back in the carriage to avoid the current. By this means, the one part of his body was exposed to the draught of air, and the other not, and the inequality of temperature brought on a severe attack of lumbago, which increased upon the Tuesday, in consequence of the exertion of attending to his official duties. A blister was applied without producing any relief, and he was then cupped by, I believe, Mr. Sutton, who usually attended as his apothecary. The blood which was taken from him had the buffy coat and all the other indications of inflammation which was the seat of the pain, known to be the inflammation of the kidneys. Twenty-four hours had elapsed before the physicians had a consultation, and by that time the inflammation had extended to the peritoneal coat of the intestines, and no treatment could mitigate its severity. From the intestines, the inflammation proceeded to the diaphragm, which separates the cavity of the abdomen from that of the thorax, and attacked first the lungs, and then liver; and after the Right Hon. Gentleman had endured pain almost unparalleled in human suffering, the whole internal frame became insensible, and he sunk away under the effects of gangrene. It is absolutely impossible to imagine death to be accompanied by more excruciating pain than Mr. Canning suffered; it was absolutely worse than if he had been severed limb by limb, or tortured as the American Indians were used to torture their unfortunate prisoners; but though, while his physical strength failed, his groans were most affecting, that mind which had never quailed to a political antagonist remained in its moments of consciousness from the first to the last.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The appearance of the body of the deceased at different times after death, gave rise to some surprise. For some hours after the extinction of life, the features were so fallen, that the persons most accustomed to the presence of Mr. Canning were unable to trace the least resemblance between his living countenance and that of the lifeless body. However, in the course of Thursday, the face by degrees resumed the placid expression that it wore in life. Several applications were made by artists, to take masks of the face of Canning, but they were all met by a peremptory refusal.

Mr. Canning.

Sir Matthew Tierney and Dr. Holland were present with Mr. Canning when the Right Hon Gentleman breathed his last. Immediately after Mr. Canning's decease Mr. Stapleton, his private Secretary, issued the following:

"Chiswick, Aug. 8, 1827, 4 o'clock, A. M.

"Mr. Canning expired this morning, without pain, at ten minutes before four o'clock."

A copy of the above was immediately forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Dr. Fare was not present at the time of Mr. Canning's decease, having been obliged to leave Chiswick for London on Tuesday evening, immediately after signing the bulletin.

In addition to the three Physicians who signed the bulletins, the late Right Honourable Gentleman was attended by Messrs. Shuter and Vance, surgeons. The medical gentlemen had no hopes of his recovery since Tuesday last, and so imminent was the danger in which he was considered that Sir Matthew Tierney, who slept at Chiswick, on Monday night, expressed his surprise, on rising on Tuesday morning, that Mr. Canning was still living.

Messengers, with despatches, containing the account of the dangerous state of Mr. C., were sent off on Monday night to Viscount Granville, our Ambassador at Paris, and to the Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, to communicate the melancholy intelligence to his Majesty, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

Viscount Dudley and Ward ordered summonses to be issued for the assembling of a Cabinet Council.

Viscount Goderich left town about half-past two o'clock, in his carriage and four, for the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, to attend the King, having received his Majesty's commands for that purpose. The Right Honorable Sturges Bourne left town at the same time, having also received a communication from his Majesty to proceed to Windsor to attend his Majesty.

The Marquis of Lansdowne returned to town about four o'clock from the Royal Lodge.

At four o'clock the Cabinet Ministers assembled at the residence of the late Mr. Canning in Downing-street; those present were the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesea, Earl Harrowby, Earl Carlisle, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney and Lord Bexley.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the Council at five o'clock. The Ministers continued in deliberation till half-past six o'clock.

Viscount Goderich, after having a long audience of the King, at the Royal Lodge, returned to town yesterday evening.

Prince Leopold came to town on Tuesday morning from his seat at Claremont; his Royal Highness attended by Baron Stockmar, returned to Claremont in the afternoon.

The Right Hon. W. Hill, our Minister a

Naples, arrived at the Foreign Office a few days since on leave of absence; the Right Hon. Gentleman has taken up his residence at Warren's Hotel.

Viscount Palmerston held a Levee yesterday at the Commander-in-Chief's Office in the Horse Guards, at which General Sir Henry Ward, the Commander of the Forces in the West Indies, was presented to his Lordship on his return from Barbadoes (of which Island Sir Henry was Governor), and General Sir Edward Paget, Commander of the Forces in India, was presented on his return to England.

Despatches were received at the Foreign Office yesterday, from the Marquis of Hertford.

The Marquis of Camden visited Mr. Peel yesterday.

Sir Richard Birnie made his report of the state of the police of the metropolis to the Marquis of Lansdowne, as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Funeral of the late Mr. Canning.

Long before one o'clock yesterday—the hour at which the Funeral of Mr. Canning was to take place—Downing-street was crowded with anxious spectators. Numbers were also seen slowly taking their places on either side of the pavement of Parliament-street, through which it was known that the procession was to pass. The morning, however, looked lowering, and about half-past eleven o'clock a shower of rain commenced, which lasted better than an hour. The effect of this unseasonable weather was to thin the attending crowds very considerably.

During the morning, those Noblemen and Gentlemen who were to occupy the mourning coaches, arrived at the late Mr. Canning's residence in Downing-street. A room had been prepared for their reception adjoining that which was used by Mr. Canning for transacting business. Both these rooms bore many testimonials of the deceased. Immediately near the desk at which Mr. Canning usually sat, on the right hand side were the handles of five distinct bells, with the names of the five Secretaries respectively upon the plates. Here also, over the chimney-piece, hangs a fine three-quarter portrait of Mr. Pitt, the politician, "in whose grave," said Mr. Canning once at Liverpool, "my political allegiance lies buried." There is also at one end of this room a handsome open book-case, containing principally works of reference, such as the Annual Register—the Parliamentary Reports—the Poets—the Edinburgh Review—Johnson's Works—Voltaire's Works—Swift's Works, &c. The door of this [illegible] in the interior side is fitted [illegible] so as that when closed it appears [illegible] tinuation of the shelves [illegible] stranger would not [illegible] and would be at [illegible] in, to find his way [illegible] neighbouring room, [illegible] said was prepared for the [illegible] Noblemen and Gentlemen [illegible] neral, the stranger is at once [illegible] a painting which hangs over the chief-piece. This is a picture of Mrs. Canning and the Duchess of Portland, her sister. There appears to be a great disparity of age between the figures, the Duchess being on the canvass much the less youthful of the two. The latter is represented to be leaning towards her sister, and in the act of affectionately caressing her. This attitude, it is said, was chosen by the painter at the express solicitation of the Duchess, and the motives are too honourable to the two sisters not to be mentioned. The father of the ladies was General Scott, well known in fashionable circles for a great many innocent eccentricities. He made a singular will, for it is in that, the most solemn instrument of their lives, that men seem to concentrate all their whims and oddities. General Scott amassed an immense sum in ready money; he divided 200,000l. between his two daughters; but having during his life time contracted a strong dislike for the aristocracy, he devised the sum in question to his daughters upon the condition that if the eldest married a Nobleman, her portion of the bequest should devolve to her youngest sister, and *vice versa*. But it so turned out that the elder sister did resolve to unite herself to a member of the aristocracy, the Duke of Portland, when Miss Joan, with a generosity that did her credit, declined taking advantage of the clause in the father's will, and allowed her sister to have the full enjoyment of the money, as though she had not forfeited it by her ambitious marriage. Such is the story that forms the key to the above-mentioned picture, which hung, as we have stated, in the apartment alluded to. At a quarter to one o'clock near forty persons—Princes, Noblemen, and Commoners—were assembled in the room.

We have said that the area of Downing-street was filled with a dense crowd during the morning. It was apparent that the mourning coaches and the carriages which were to compose the procession could not enter and turn round Downing-street with convenience, or perhaps with safety to the spectators, if the street were to continue crowded in this way. Mr. Lee, the active High Constable of Westminster, thought it most prudent, to clear the street to its extremity at Whitehall. This measure he effected in a very short time by the aid of the Bow-street officers who were in attendance.

In the course of the morning a number of those temporary venders of wares were plying in the neighbourhood of Downing-street, offering for sale medals or likenesses of Mr. Canning. They used all the allowable methods of enhancing their commodities, such as surrounding their portable boutiques with crape. Within the last week there have been at least fifty different *likenesses* of the late Right Honorable Premier exposed for sale. It is a fact, that there is no bad likeness of Mr. Canning. All that we have seen, even the common medals, bear the traces, approximating more or less to fidelity, of his features. Perhaps the most exact delineation of a human countenance in a state of repose that art can produce, is the bust of Mr. Canning by Chantrey. Any faithful engraving from this model must be the best. Nearly equal to this admirable specimen of sculpture is the very able portrait by Stewardson, which we have seen at Liverpool. In this painting Mr. Canning is in the attitude of addressing a large audience. An engraving of this picture, published by Sams, of St. James's-street, will at once enable those who have not had the advantage of seeing Mr. Canning when speaking, to form a notion of his manner of addressing an assembly.

A few minutes before one o'clock the hearse and nine mourning coaches entered Downing-street. Just at this moment an elderly, lady, dressed in deep mourning, who had made her way through the crowd and evaded the vigilance of the Bow-street officers, came up to the door of the late Mr. Canning's residence, and requested permission to be allowed to stand near it. Her request was granted. She declared that she had no other motive for attempting to perform an act of respect to Mr. Canning's remains than one of gratitude, for he had given her son a place. The moment the coffin was brought out this poor woman reverently approached, and laid her hand upon it. "Now," said she, "I am satisfied?" Perhaps in this place it would be seasonable to mention a circumstance of a very affecting nature, which exhibits the warmth of personal regard felt occasionally for Mr. Canning:—On the night when his remains were removed from Chiswick to Downing-street, a gentleman of very venerable appearance came to the door and inquired for Mr. Backhouse. Mr. Backhouse, however, was gone to bed. The old gentleman said he understood that Mr. Canning's remains had been brought there that night—he was an old personal friend of his—and he wished merely to touch the coffin before those remains were placed for ever out of view. The servant instantly admitted him. The old man entered the apartment—approached the coffin—touched it—and wildly turning away, leaned his head upon a table, and remained for some minutes in an agony of grief. The servant rendered him every assistance, and he ultimately left the room, evidently overpowered with sorrow. At six minutes past one o'clock, the coffin was placed in the hearse, which then proceeded, forming the head of the procession. Immediately next the hearse the private carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. This carriage received their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, who had been waiting at the late Mr. Canning's residence during the morning. Next in succession followed nine mourning coaches. These respectively took up the several Noblemen and Gentleman who had been assembled at the late Mr. Canning's residence, and proceeded in the following order:—

First Mourning Coach—Containing the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Duke of Portland, Master Charles Canning, Lord Garvagh, and Captain Hunn.

Second Mourning Coach—Containing the Dean of Hereford the Rev. Mr. Canning. Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Denison, jun. M. P., and Mr. Stapleton.

Third Mourning Coach—Containing Mr Planta, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord W. Harvey, and Mr. Barnett.

Fourth Mourning Coach—Containing the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Goderich, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Fifth Mourning Coach—Containing the Marquis of Anglesea, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, and Lord Palmerston.

Sixth Mourning Coach—Containing Mr C. Wynn, Mr Tierney, Mr. Liddell, and Mr. Backhouse.

Seventh Mourning Coach—Containing the Duke of Devonshire (who wore the Garter.) the Marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Sir Wm. Knighton.

Eighth Mourning Coach—Containing Earl Morley—Lord Seaford, Lord Binning, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ninth Mourning Coach—Containing Sir M. Tierney, Mr. Holland, Dr. Farre, and Mr. Hunter.

Lord Garvagh, who appeared as one of the mourners on this occasion, is the first cousin of the late Mr. Canning. He was created an Irish Baron in 1818, and was married twice. His first wife was a sister of the present Marquis of Londonderry. Next followed the private carriage of the Marquis of Clanricarde with Sir G. Cockburn in it.

Then came the empty carriages of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen; the coachmen and footmen severally wore crape hat bands:—The Dukes of Gloucester [illegible] horses) and Portland, Lord Garvagh [illegible] of Hereford, Mr. Denison, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Planta, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Chancellor, Mr. Barnett, Lord [illegible] derich, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Tierney, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Lord Morley, Lord Seaford, Lord Binning, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Holland, Sir M. Tierney, D. Holland, Dr. Farre, Sir G. Cockburn.

The whole line of procession entered Downing-street, turned, and passing by the door of the late Mr. Canning's residence, advanced slowly to the Abbey. At a few minutes past one the procession began to move, and it struck two, precisely, when the last carriage arrived at the door of the Abbey. From the end of Downing-street to the door of the Abbey, a continuous line of spectators, about three deep, was formed. The intervening space to the pavement was nearly unoccupied except here [illegible] there by a vehicle of some sort for the [illegible] those who wished to have a [illegible] view of the procession. Every [illegible] ried on outside the Abbey in [illegible] order, and those Noblemen and [illegible] who had to attend to their [illegible] duties at particular moments were lavish in their praises of the regularity and despatch with which Mr. Jarvis conducted the ceremonial. Neither amongst the multitude who attended in the street, nor amongst those spectators of either sex, who appeared at the windows, both in Downing-street, and on either hand in Parliament-street, did we observe any positive manifestations of feeling. The crowd as uniformly orderly, and, we might almost say, solemn in its demeanour. It is very well known that the Duke of Sussex, and latterly the Duke of Clarence, never appear in public without exciting a loud expression of respect and regard. However, on the present occasion, both these Princes returned from the funeral, through a gazing multitude, who recognised both of them perfectly well, without disturbing the silence of the day.

THE ABBEY.

Those persons who had obtained tickets of admission to the Abbey—in number about six hundred—began to assemble soon after twelve o'clock; and, as they arrived at the cloister-gate, in the Dean's-yard, the Foreign Ambassadors and their Secretaries were shown into the Dean's private parlour—the Noblemen and Gentlemen claiming to be the personal friends of Mr. Canning, into the Jerusalem Chamber; and those not immediately claiming such distinction, were passed on at once into the nave of the cathedral. The doors of the great western entrance were kept close shut, and guarded without, by a strong body of the police, until the arrival of the funeral procession.

About one o'clock, the Foreign Ambassadors and their suites were led in a body from the Dean's parlour across the nave of the cathedral, through the iron gates at the end of the north aisle into the north transept, where the grave had been prepared. Among them we observed Prince Lieven, the Marquis de Palmella, Count Munster, and Prince Paul Esterhazy.

Shortly after, the personal friends of Mr. Canning, who had remained in the Jerusalem Chamber, entered the nave, and arranged themselves promiscuously along the north aisle. Among them were—the Earls Cowper, Ossory Clarendon, Fife, and Gosford; Lords W. Russell, Elliot, Granthem, W. Bentinck, Kensington, Weymouth, and Auckland; the Duc de Montebello, the Vicomte de Chateauvieillard, and the Baron de Krieza, (author of some very beautiful verses addressed to Mr. Canning on the occasion of his duel with Lord Castlereagh). There were also Sir James Makintosh, Sir Robert Wilson, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir James Shaw, Sir C. Robinson, Sir H. Parnell, Sir John Croft, Sir Frederick Baker, Sir Alexander Johnson, and Sir C. Forbes; Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Croker, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, Mr. Hume, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Lambton, Mr. E. J. Littleton, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. W. Smith (of Norwich), Mr. Horace Twiss, Mr. Freeling, Dr. Philimore, the Knight of Kerry, and many others. Sir Francis Burdett was among them; but we did not see him.

The less distinguished [illegible] was pushed back and arranged [illegible] dants, along the opposite [illegible] to leave a free [illegible] rance to the iron [illegible] into which no [illegible] ed, except the [illegible] ted.

The [illegible] been made, more [illegible] passed in profound [illegible] bed only by the footsteps [illegible] dozen bustling attendants, and the tolling of the Abbey bell; until at length the doors of the great western entrance were suddenly thrown open, the tolling of the bell ceased, and the funeral procession advanced slowly up the middle of the nave in the following order:—

One of the Almsmen of the Abbey in his purple gown, holding a funeral staff.

Two mutes, with staves and scarfs.

Mr. Jarvis (the Undertaker), with six other mutes, arranged on each side. Another mute, bearing on his head a board of sable plumes.

Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, reading the exordium—"I am the resurrection and the life saith the LORD; he that believeth in me, though [illegible] dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever [illegible] in me shall never die."

or sup-

Master Charles Canning and the Marquis [illegible] ricarde, in long black robes, as chief mourners, supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and Sussex,—the Duke of [illegible] on the right [illegible] Duke of Sussex on the left. The Duke of [illegible] and the Marquis [illegible] immediately behind [illegible] came, two and two, [illegible] Duke of Portland, Lord Garvagh, Captain [illegible] the Rev. William [illegible], Lord George Bentinck, Mr. [illegible] M. Stapleton (Private [illegible] d), Mr. Planta, Lord [illegible] William Harvey, Mr. [illegible] Lord Carlisle, [illegible] downe, the Marquis [illegible] Weld, Lord [illegible] W. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, [illegible] Liddell, Mr [illegible], Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir William Knighton, [illegible] Morley, Lord Seaford, Lord Binning, the [illegible] of the House of Commons, Sir Matthew [illegible], Dr. Farre, Mr Sharpe.

As the procession passed into the transept it was followed by the select assemblage of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, &c., waiting in the north aisle; and these were followed by the crowd from the other side of the nave, and thus the whole entered the transept and surrounded the grave, the Ambassadors arranging themselves at the head of it; the chief mourners and the Royal Dukes on the left, and the Dean taking his station on the right.

The ordinary Burial Service was then read by the Dean, the body was lowered into the grave, and in less than seven minutes from the procession entering the transept, the whole ceremony was concluded. After which the Dukes of Sussex and Clarence shook hands in silence with Master Canning and the Marquis of Clanricade, and their Royal Highnesses left the way from the mournful scene, followed in the regularly by the rest of the assembly, as their respective carriages drove up to receive them.

Great credit is certainly due to Mr. Jarvis, the undertaker, for the great order and regularity with which every thing was arranged and conducted throughout the whole affair, but we cannot pay the same compliment to some of the underlings of the Abbey, who, when part of the procession had passed into the transept took upon themselves to close the iron gates upon the remainder, and thus created a very indecent confusion at the most solemn part of the ceremony.

Notwithstanding the previous accounts of imminent danger, his Majesty was but ill-prepared to receive the melancholy intelligence of Mr. Canning's death, the tidings of which had a most sensible effect upon him; and he expressed his feelings in language which at once evinced the high regard he felt for the individual, and the high opinion he entertained of the statesman. His Majesty, we are [illegible] ed, has not yet recovered the shock, and [illegible] s, we lament to say, great reason to fear that [illegible] health will considerably suffer.—*Sun.*

No friend or brother the most attached could have manifested more earnest anxiety than the King condescended to demonstrate for his dying Minister. An individual much esteemed by his Majesty was the repeated messenger of his royal inquiries and solicitudes to the sick man's chamber.—*Times.*

In some of those intervals, when the suspension of pain, or the insensibility produced by the narcotic remedies resorted to, left the mind of the sufferer at liberty, not merely did he recall with diligent recollection the subjects of public interest which had habitually occupied him, but he recommended the prosecution of the present system of British policy at home and abroad, with eloquent and affecting solemnity, to be conveyed as a dying prayer to his Royal Master. Nothing could exceed the [illegible] ary and manly composure with which Mr. Canning regarded his own approaching end. He has regretted nothing but the possible misfortune of a change in the Royal Councils, and the consequent sacrifice of a train of measures which he had himself deliberately adopted, as those which involved the honour and happiness of England with the well being of Europe. Whether he supplicated a promise from his Majesty on this most important question, and whether that promise was graciously given, we points which [illegible] little time will explain; but the [illegible] removable anxiety of [illegible] which could never, more [illegible] fortunes, beam honourable [illegible] sincerity of his patriotism, and to [illegible] character of that ambition which possessed and sustained him at the last.—*Times.*

In private life Mr. Canning appeared to great advantage. He seems to have been beloved by his own family, and to have been held in high regard by his friends. Indeed, according to all accounts, nothing could exceed the fascination of his manners. A lively, fancy and sanguine disposition gave to his conversation a peculiar charm. His raillery was exquisite.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. Canning [illegible] his mother speaks volumes for [illegible] his heart. He visited her (at [illegible] and 8) as often as the public business [illegible] him: and never failed to write to [illegible] day.—*Ditto.*

Mr. Canning [illegible] unostentatious himself [illegible] others, easy of access, [illegible] nature and mildness [illegible] temper [illegible]

His Majesty [illegible] Lord Shaftesbury as the Lord in waiting, the Groom in waiting, the Master of the Robes, &c. left the Royal

Lodge in Windsor Park soon after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, 17th August, in two carriages and four, with outriders, escorted by a party of the Life Guards; the Royal cavalcade proceeded up the Long Walk to the private entrance to Windsor Castle (the grand portico to the principal or state entrance not being finished). [illegible] Majesty alighted, [illegible] to their state apartments to hold his Court, [illegible] was attended by Viscount Goderich, the [illegible] Premier, or First Lord [illegible] Treasury, Lord Privy Seal, the [illegible] State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the President of the Board of Controul, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Secretary at War, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, the Master of the Mint, the Duke of Portland, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Herries, &c.

Viscount Goderich was presented to the King, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. C. Herries was presented to his Majesty by Viscount Goderich, as Joint Lord of the Treasury, when Mr. Herries received the seals of office, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Right Hon. George Canning, from the King, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Lord William Bentinck was presented to the King by the Right Hon. Charles Wynn, the President of the Board of Controul, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor General of India, in the room of Lord Amherst.

Captain Conroy, principal Equerry and Secretary to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was presented to his Majesty, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, when the King was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Greville attended as clerk, when Parliament was further prorogued from the 21st of August to the 23d of October.

Mr. Herries was introduced into the presence of the King in Council, and was sworn a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

Lord William Bentink was also introduced to the presence of the King in Council, sworn a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board.

It was understood that the Duke of Portland has declared to be the Lord President of the Council.

The Court broke up about five o'clock, when his Majesty and suite left the Castle, and proceeded to Virginia Water.

Viscount Goderich, after having a long audience of the King on Thursday, at the Royal Lodge, returned to town in the afternoon.

From Friday Night's Gazette.

At the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of August 1827, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued, from Tuesday the twenty-first day of this instant, August, to Thursday the twenty-fifth day of October next.

(Court Circular.)

The Duke of Portland, Lord Bexley, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, had audiences of the King at the Court which his Majesty held at Windsor Castle, on Friday (Aug. 17.) Previous to the breaking up of the Court, the Marquis of Anglesea arrived at the Castle, and immediately had an audience of his Majesty; after which the King proceeded to Virginia Water. Sir Wm Keppel was the Groom in Waiting.

Mr. Planta, the new Secretary to the Treasury, will occupy the house in Downing-street which his predecessor (Mr. Lushington, the late Secretary) formerly occupied.

CARLISLE ELECTION.—After a violent contest for four days, in which much rioting took place, the election terminated on Thursday in favour of Colonel Lushington: the state of the poll at the close being:—Colonel Lushington, 332; and Mr. Lawson, 323.

List of the Present Administration.

(From a Sunday Paper.)

Treasury.

First Lord—Lord Goderich, vice Canning.
Junior Lords—Earl Mount Charles, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Eliot, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Vaughan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Herries.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Patron of the Branch—Mr. Planta.
Finance Branch—
Business Secretary—Mr. Hill.

Secretaries of State.

Foreign—Lord Dudley and Ward.
Home—Marquis of Lansdowne.
Colonial—vacant.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Huskisson.
President of the Board of Controul—the Right Hon. C. Wynn.
Secretary at War—Lord Palmerston.
Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.
Master of the Board of Ordnance—The Marquis of Anglesea.
Lord High Admiral—The Duke of Clarence.
Council Board of Admiralty—Sir George Cockburn, Mr. Jenison, Sir W. Hope, Mr. Keith Douglas.
Master of the Mint—Mr. Tierney.
Woods and Forests—Mr. S. Bourne.

Law.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Attorney-General [illegible]; Solicitor-General, Sir R. Tyndal.
Chancellor of Ireland, vacant

His Grace the Duke of Wellington will resume the Command of the Army, the moment the patent appointing him Commander-in-Chief is made out. His Grace's late resignation was virtually a cancelling of the former patent.

Thomas Peregrine Courtney, Esq. Secretary of the India Board, will, it is understood, succeed Mr. Herries, as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Doctor Pett, a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Tutor to the late Mr. Canning, will fill the vacancy in the Episcopal Bench, occasioned by the death of the Bishop of Carlisle. It is not, we believe, intended that he should succeed to the latter See, as there will probably be a move, and D. Pett will come in at the end. We need hardly remark upon the gratifying character of this proceeding, on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, viewed, as it must be, as an occasion eagerly embraced by them to testify their respect for the memory of their late illustrious colleague.—*Courier.*

Death of the Bishop of Carlisle.—We regret to state, that advices of this event reached town on Monday the 13th August. Dr. Goodenough was a gentleman of great learning, and a most pious and exemplary divine. The venerable Prelate, who was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was found dead in bed on Sunday morning at his apartments at Worthing.—*Morning Paper.*

The lamented death of Mr. Canning has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Seaford, which will, there is no doubt, be filled up by the re-election of the Hon. A. Ellis, the second son of Lord Seaford. That gentleman retired in April last to suit the convenience of the late Premier, who had long been united to his father in the strongest and closest bonds of friendship. Capt. Parker, of the Royal Navy, arrived at Seaford on Tuesday evening, to canvass the borough in behalf of his relative, Major Ellis himself being absent with the army in Portugal. It has been resolved, however, out of respect to Mr. Canning, to defer all proceedings till after the funeral.—*Brighton Herald.*

Mr. Canning.

Mr. Canning's character and talents have been the subject of incessant and general discussion; but perhaps a sufficiently clear distinction has not been drawn in his favour, between that part of his public life in which he was led by authority and circumstances, and those occasions in which he followed the bent of his own genius. He embarked in public life just before the commencement of the war against the French republic, when the whole authority of the state, the influence of the aristocracy (which it was the natural effect of his education to make him reverence) the eloquence of Pitt, the poetical philosophy of Burke, and, soon afterwards, the national feeling itself, were directed against the innovations in France, and, by an association in antipathy, against all political changes—beneficial or mischievous—throughout the world. It was more easy at such a time than at any other, for a young man to choose a wrong course, or, having chosen it, to pursue it with unwarrantable ardour. Mr. Canning became an enemy to reform, and was implicated, like all others of his party, in the attacks on the liberty of the subject, which grew out of the supposed necessity of preventing by extraordinary measures the diffusion of democratical opinions. He was conspicuous in these attacks; because, wherever he stood or moved, his talents made him conspicuous. But whenever and wherever circumstances have allowed him to choose for himself, he has been conspicuous on the side of generosity, justice, and rational freedom. He was from the commencement of his political life a friend to the abolition of the slave trade—a friend to the liberty and peace of Italy—and when, in later times the authority and name of England had been allowed by his predecessor in office to be employed in the support of despotism, he relieved the country from the stain, and became identified in the eyes of the whole world with the cause of rational freedom;—On subjects not within the range of his ordinary contemplation as a statesman, he showed the soundness and discrimination of his judgment. His speech on the bullion question may be read with approbation now, when experience has taught even those who opposed him; and the economical reforms, which he was not spared to complete, shew that if he assented to some of the extravagancies of Pitt's latter days, he would have been a rival of the fame of that Minister's earlier days.—*Globe*

Dublin, August 13.—The shock caused by the death of Mr. Canning is yet visible in the gloom that prevails generally. Even the appointment of Lord Goderich has not altogether dispelled the fears raised by Mr. Canning's dissolution, that Ireland will not occupy so much of the heart of the present Premier as of his predecessor. Still there is a manifest exultation in the liberal party, that there is no likelihood of the recurrence of a Tory regime. I should think Lord Goderich is warmly attached to Irish interests. I saw some letters written by Chancellor of the Exchequer, when Lord in this country, and they breathed the kindliest feelings. I recollect his taking an opportunity of saying in [illegible]

one of these letters, that no consideration whatever would induce him to consent to the abolition of the linen bounties, if he did not feel satisfied that Ireland, to whose interests he felt "devotedly attached," would be benefited by their withdrawal. His brother-in-law, who is, I believe, his private Secretary, is an Irishman, and a decided liberal, and in his quality of a country gentleman and magistrate, has displayed, in a part of the country where faction has gained a great ascendancy, feelings of strong attachment to the Catholics.

It is believed here that the Marquis Wellesley has been offered already a distinguished place in the Cabinet, and that he has signified his intention of accepting it.

Lord Plunket is inconsolable for the death of Mr. Canning, and has completely secluded himself at Old Connaught.

CLERICAL SYMPATHY.—Under this head a paragraph appeared in the papers in just condemnation of the conduct of some clergymen at Bolton, who so far forgot the dignity of their order, and the precepts of their divine master, to exhibit signs of exultation when the death of Mr. Canning was announced, to which we add a fact that has come to our knowledge, scarcely less unchristian and illiberal. The clergyman of a parish not 100 miles from Newton-Abbot, was requested, by a deputation of his parishioners, to permit a knell to be rung out of respect to the memory of our late Prime Minister; he refused, and his refusal was accompanied by the remark, that the deceased was "a Radical." The answer by one of the gentlemen was short, but to the purpose—"Then, Sir, our Sovereign is a Radical." On the pastor of the neighbouring parish being applied to, he instantly granted the request.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning.

Some curious coincidences mark the latter days of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning.

About the middle of June 1806, a few months after having formed an Administration, of which he was the head, Mr. Fox made his last appearance in Parliament. In August he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, after undergoing sundry operations, he soon afterwards breathed his last, aged 57 years and some months: He was buried in a vault in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of his great rival—Pitt.

At the latter end of June 1827—also a few months after having been appointed the head of the Administration—Mr. Canning made his last appearance in Parliament. Illness assuming a still more serious aspect—(he had not been well since the Duke of York's funeral, and his agitations were increased on becoming Premier)—Mr. Canning was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to reside at the fine villa Chiswick, in his the hope that change of air might renovate health. He also there underwent several operations; but soon afterwards breathed his last—about Mr. Fox's age, dying, it is mentioned, in the same room in which Mr. Fox expired. It is said, that Mr. Canning will be buried near the vaults of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox—namely, in the aisle of Westminster Abbey, formed by the great western door.

FROM THE EXAMINER.

DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

Though we differ from our Liberal Contemporaries in estimating the character of Mr. CANNING, we cannot but deplore his loss, at so critical a period, as a national misfortune. The key-stone of our triumphal arch has fallen to the ground;—as a stone its worth may have been small—its position made it invaluable, Mr. CANNING was the binding power of the new Administration; he held and compressed it together. At his sudden removal, we naturally tremble lest the fabric should crumble to pieces. Were we sure that it would survive; that the vacant niche would be worthily filled, we should be inclined to account the death of Mr. CANNING a calamity of comparatively small importance. The government of the country may go on better for the people, better for its own honour and harmony, under the guidance of a man, if of less genius than our departed Premier, also of a less mottled political complexion of good and evil. Had he lived, Mr. CANNING must have been clogged by his past conduct in his future career. It has been observed by the ablest of our Contemporaries (*The Globe*) that when he committed himself to hostilities with the principles of liberty, he was a young man led by authority and circumstances: and that since his ascendancy, when he has been free to follow the bent of his own mind, he has ranged himself on the side of generosity, justice, and rational freedom. There is undeniably some truth in this remark. The subsequent Mr. CANNING and the dominant Mr. CANNING were different persons; but the dominant Mr. CANNING, though he had broken his chain, had a piece of it hanging about his neck, which his and our enemies could make a handle to check him in the race of improvement. He was not.

... ... in seipso totus teres atque rotundus,
Externæ ne quid valeat per læve morari.

He abounded with salient points, which could be seized on to say him whenever he engaged in the furtherance of the public good! He had solemnly committed himself to propositions and principles, antagonist to those which he was latterly expected to promote. His superior powers might have enabled him to triumph over these obstacles; but here would have been a waste of force: and a man who has not these obstacles to encounter will accomplish his object with a smaller share of power. If Mr CANNING's death breaks up the existing Administration, and leads to the restoration of the outcast devils, it will be the sorest affliction that ever befel a nation. If, on the other hand, it does not disturb the present arrangments, and a man of sufficient ability, whose whole life has manifested the liberal set of his mind, is substituted, for one of, at least, inconsistent character, the country may be a gainer by the change. Would, however, that this trial had been deferred to a far distant day! We deplore the extinction of so brilliant a mind as that of the late Chief; we sorrow too at the death of a man when we hear the *savage rejoicings of his enemies.*—

We could go on to point out *one*, the basest of the base, to whom the description applies:

We also lament that Mr. CANNING's life, whether devoted to good or the mere negation of evil, was not protracted to a period which would have put a natural extinguisher on the antiquated party to which he was opposed. Out of office, they stand alone in the world, "naked and not ashamed," no young recruits rally round them! and if they expire in their private stations; nothing of them will remain behind but the foul odour of their disgrace. If restored to power, they may indeed generate a fresh batch of corruption, and in the warmth of the Treasury, spawn a new fry of mischief on a loathing nation. This calamity, however, we do not contemplate. Our impression is, that the existing Administration will continue. The Duke of WELLINGTON will probably resume the command of the army. Mr. PEEL must not be permitted to return to the Home Department. Such a folly is talked of, but the idea is monstrous. We know Mr. PEEL pretty well, and know him to be no mate for HUSKISSON, LANSDOWN, and GODERICH. As we have just glanced, at the, we believe, barely possible calamity of the restoration of the OUTCASTS, we are tempted to quote the following excellent observations on such an event from the last number of the *Edinburgh Review.* The article from which they are extracted is generally wild and tawdry; but few, we think, will doubt the truth and force of these remarks, which are expressed with much felicity and vigour:—

"From the expedients to which they have resorted in Opposition, we may judge of what we have to expect if they should ever return to office.

"They will return too, it must be remembered, not as before, the colleagues of men by whose superior talents they were overawed, and to whose beneficial measures they were often compelled to yield a reluctant consent. The late change has seperated the greater part of them from all such associates for ever: it has divided the light from the darkness: it has set all the wisdom, all the liberality, all the public spirit, on one side; the imbecility, the bigotry, and the rashness, on the other. If they rule again, they will rule alone.

"They will return to situations which they will owe neither to their talents nor to their virtues, neither to the choice of their KING nor to the love of their country; but solely to the support of an Oligarchical Faction, richly endowed with every quality which ensures to its possessors the hatred of a nation—a faction arbitrary, bigoted, and insolent—a faction which makes parade of its contempt for the dearest interests of mankind, which loves to make the people feel how little weight, in its deliberations, is the consideration of their happiness.

"On this party, and this alone, must such ministers, returning from such a secession, rely to uphold them against the public opinion, against the wishes of a KING who has wisely and nobly performed his duty to the State, against the most beloved and respected portion of the Aristocracy, against a formidable union of all the great Statesman of the age. It was believed by those of whose wisdom Lord ELDON and the Duke of NEWCASTLE think with reverence, that, in the bond between a sorcerer and his familiar demon, there was a stipulation that the gifts bestowed by the Powers of evil should never be employed but for purposes of evil. Omnipotent for mischief, these obligers of the fiend were powerless for good. Such will be the compact between the Ex-Ministers, if ever they should return to power, and the only party which can then support them. That they may be masters, they must be slaves. They will be able to stand only by abject submission and boundless profusion—by giving up the People to be oppressed, first for the profit of the Great, and then for their amusement—by Corn Laws, and Game Laws, and pensions for Lord Robert, and places for Lord John.

"They will return pledged to oppose every reform, to maintain a constant struggle against the spirit of the age, to defend abuses to which the nation is every day becoming more quick-sighted. Even Mr. Peel, if, unluckily, he should at last identify himself with their faction, must restrain his propensity to innovation. Mutterings have already been heard in high places against his tendencies to liberality; and all his schemes for the reformation of our code or our Courts must be abandoned."

Abroad we apprehend that the death of Mr. CANNING will be deeply, deeply indeed felt. His name was the very watchword of liberty, and oppression quailed at its ascendancy. The loss of him will cast down the good and elate

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the bad of all countries. The leaning of our late Premier to liberality in his foreign policy cannot be disputed, and in certain grand principles which he asserted in domestic policy it is equally undeniable; but it is remarkable that though Mr. CANNING was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, we never in any one single instance found him so in the particular. From the earliest period of his history down to the close of the last Session, what case of oppression came before the House of Commons, and called forth Mr. CANNING in any other character than that of the apologist or the advocate of the wrong-doer? From KENRICK up to Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, Mr. CANNING has been the same man. The oppression of the peasant, the abuses at the Cape, the butchery of the people at Manchester, every kind of crime of authority, has found a ready vindicator in him. His love of liberty and justice was on so great a scale that it could not comprehend an individual case. But better things were with some reason expected from him, and death has set the seal of doubt on his character! Of CANNING's genius it is unnecessary for us now to descant; our opinion of it has been sufficiently often expressed. He was the last of the rhetoricians. Had he been a less orator, he would probably have been a greater man. He followed however the tawdry fashion of his day; and his tinsel and finery could not disguise the thews and sinews they embarrassed. Self-complacency was a prominent feature of his character, and the nice description, *Omnium quæ dixerat factorque arte quadam ostentator*, was peculiarly applicable to him. Indeed, if ever vanity was excusable in man, it was excusable in GEORGE CANNING, who, endowed with every choicest gift of nature, had risen from a low condition to the highest office in the State, and seen centered in himself the best hopes of the best of men in the civilized world. We read in the tales of superstition of men who have made compacts with the fiend. A FAUSTUS could hardly have desired to be more than a CANNING. A fine person for the love of woman a mind for the admiration of man; a golden tide of fortune, which had its slacks indeed, but no ebb; and a death which has abruptly left his character as it was, gilded by the glow of hope—glorious in the present, by the sanguine anticipations of the future.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK—MR. CANNING—DUKE OF PORTLAND.

We shall always feel great pleasure in being able to qualify any general [illegible] we may feel it our duty to to pass on any class of men, by citing the names of individuals who have proved themselves worthy to be excepted from it. In our last Number we took occasion to comment on the appointments of Colonial Governors, and to draw the attention of our readers to the defects of the system, as illustrated by the case of Lord Charles Somerset; we objected to the almost indiscriminate nomination of General Officers, whom, as bred in the despotic doctrines of military discipline, we deem ill-adapted to govern on those sound and liberal principles which, as Englishmen, we insist upon at home, and have no right to deny to our countrymen or dependents abroad; and we pointed out the danger of irresponsibility which arises from the appointment of Noble Lords, whose influence in one or both of the Houses of Parliament precludes the hope of their ever being subjected to punishment for any malversation, however flagrant. The retrospect of all our Colonial Governments is sufficiently gloomy. It is cheering, therefore, to be able to look forward with confidence to the better anticipations of the future, afforded us by the rumoured nomination of Lord William Bentinck to be Governor-General of India. We need not say that we entertain a peculiar feeling towards our Oriental possessions, and, therefore that we hail with increased pleasure the prospect now opened to us.

All that we know of Lord William Bentinck's private character is amiable; all that is recorded of his public conduct is honourable; he has shown himself a soldier; he has proved himself noble; he is not a broken jockey, a ruined gamester, a reckless rake, seeking in a foreign government the means of restoring a dilapidated fortune, or a shattered constitution; but carries to the execution of his high employment a sound and honest judgment, undiverted by the cares of private embarrassment, unenfeebled by bodily infirmity. With these advantages on his side, he may hold himself superior to those petty considerations of private feeling, individual interest, or personal convenience, which, in nine cases out of ten, have tettered the will of the best disposed Governors; we have therefore a right to expect much from him, and grievously shall we be disappointed if we are deceived.

We form our anticipations of the future on our experience of the past; we take Lord William Bentinck's former life and conduct as a guarantee for his future administration. Passing by his personal courage and his military skill,* qualities shared by him, though in an unequal degree, by many hundreds of his comrades, we must proceed at once to those special faculties and qualifications which, in our opinion, render him peculiarly fit for the trust about to be reposed in him: these are, strong natural sense, great coolness in planning, and extraordinary perseverance, almost a dogged pertinacity, in the accomplishment of his object. These qualities were amply developed during his Lordship's ministry and command in Sicily; that the good effect of his measures for improving that beautiful country have not been permanent, was not his fault; it was one of the many crimes of that nefarious system for which the memory of another will be responsible to posterity. All that an honest man, over-borne by superior power, could do, Lord William did: he protested against the violation of good faith while yet incomplete, and when it was accomplished in spite of his protest, he manifested, by uncompromising opposition, his sense of the insult which he had received from the minister, by having been made the unwilling and unconscious instrument of his most flagrant acts of injustice. Sicily, which had received us when Europe was shut against us, and as the noblest reward of such alliance, had been raised to the rank of a constitutional government, was handed over to the ancient despotism under which she had groaned for ages, without a stipulation. The Genoese, who, on the faith of our proclamations in favour of liberty, had risen against the French garrison while our troops were actually fighting in their suburbs, were delivered, bound hand and foot, to their most ancient and invetcrate enemy and rival.—Italy which had been roused by us from the military, but in all other respects the useful tyranny, of Napoleon, was again reduced under the leaden sceptre of Austria. The good intentions professed, and to some extent manifested, in the commencement of these several measures, will ever do honour to the name of Lord William Bentinck; their scandalous terminations add to the blots on that other and very different character, to which it is his best praise to have been opposed.

Under better auspices, Lord William may be able to accomplish for India what he designed for Sicily. The experience gained by him in the one country will serve him in the other; for the work of reform has the same enemies, and nearly the same difficulties in all. He may not, indeed, encounter a Queen of Naples on some Oriental throne, but he may find some equally officious old women in the councils of his Presidency; he will not be undermined by the Jesuists, but he will often be foiled by the passive resistance of the Bramins! he will find that priests and priestcraft are influenced by the same impulses in all climates. In the privileged classes of his own countrymen in India, he will find 'an order' as bigotted to ancient ways, as dotingly attached to every point of self-interest, as fond of darkness, as tremblingly alive to the dangers of discussion and the horrors of change, as any he has left behind him. Taxes will be his most formidable enemies, because he must always be in contact with them; against these he must ever be on his guard, because they have ever the power of deceiving him by false [illegible] He will find no free press to counteract this influence by telling him the truth, he will miss the benefit of hostile discussion in eliciting public opinion.

Against these difficulties his Lordship will have mainly to rely on the resources of his own mind, on his own moderation, firmness, and integrity; and that he may the better exert these qualities, he will not fail to keep at due distance all candidates for his confidence, till he has ascertained the soundness of their pretensions. On this point he has the advantage over most Governors General; India is not new to him; he has not to learn his lesson when he should put it into practice; he is not thrown into the trammels of a secretary, by his ignorance of the people, their laws, customs, and prejudices. A new Governor usually takes the turn of character of the first favourite who can gain an ascendancy over him; Lord William Bentinck will be free from this influence, not only from the nature of his character, which, as being somewhat cold and unusually reserved, affords little encouragement to sycophancy; but more materially as his subordinate will not have the opportunity of misleading his judgment under the pretence of informing his inexperience.

We should not do our duty, however, as impartial chroniclers and commentators on events, nor should we really be doing justice to the object of our eulogy, if we did not confess that there were occasional features in his Lordship's Sicilian administration which neither met our concurrence at the time, nor have yet been approved by our cooler consideration: we are willing to attribute some of the harsher and least politic measures of his Palermitan administration to that officiousness of underlings against which we are now warning him. His Lordship, indeed, was not generally fortunate in his coadjutors; these, no doubt, were imposed upon him purposely, perhaps, to curb his better genius; but we must yet hold him responsible for their acts.—they might have been forced upon his councils, but they ought not to have imposed upon his judgment. He may, however, learn an important lesson from the fate of his subordinates:—while the military Charlatan, and the semi-military Colonel Contractor have sunk into insignificance, the different fortunes of his Adjutant and and Quarter-Masters-General, both designed to fill Colonial Governments, present an extraordinary contrast. Sir Rufane Donkin has returned from the Cape with the affections of the colonists, and with the declared approbation of his Sovereign; General Campbell died with charges pending over his head for malversation in the Ionian Islands. Lord William knew both these men; let him reflect on the advice which he received from each; and in his future confidence (it is the curse of greatness that it cannot act alone) let him reject or adopt suggestions as they remind him of former advisers; he would not often be wrong if this were his only rule for the guidance of his judgment.

All these things considered, we may congratulate the country on this new appointment; we wish, indeed, that it had possessed the further merit of having been made on purely public grounds, and not through personal connexion. Lord William Bentinck's merits and his services might long have remained unrewarded had not Mr. Canning been nearly allied to the Duke of Portland. The Premier should remember, that as he owes the foundation of his fortune to his own talents, his best chance of retaining his elevation is to rally round him men of mental ability, that setting the aristocracy of mind against the aristocracy of birth, he may place his power on a securer basis than can be formed by any cabal of personal or family interests.

Sphynx July 15.

* His Lordship excited the admiration of that excellent but unfortunate soldier, Sir John Moore, by the masterly conduct of his brigade at Corunna. His last military exploit was the taking of Genoa in about six hours; for the possession of Albarro was in fact the possession of the town. To gain the same position, on a former occasion, cost the Austrians about as many months, and yet they could not hold it.

MR. HERRIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Herries is a young man in the House of Commons; the present is his second Parliament; and he entered the House at the latter end of the last Parliament, as Member for Harwich, and Joint-Secretary to the Treasury on the retirement of Mr. Lushington. He is "no orator," but a man of a vast deal of practical experience, possessing much clear headedness, with considerable knowledge of the mercantile world, derived immediately from his father, an extensive acquaintance with what may be termed the working part of the Government. His family is Scotch. His father was the celebrated Colonel Herries, head of the memorable corps of City Light Horse, whose remains were interred some eight or nine years ago, in Westminister Abbey, with all becoming honours, attended by the Light Horse Corps, &c. Near his remains is placed an elaborately written notice of him, eulogistic of the deceased, but specially noticing him as a "Merchant" of London, &c.—Mr. Herries, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, married Miss Dorrington, the daughter of Mr. Dorrington, Clerk of the Fees, of the House of Commons, who lately died at the advanced age of about eighty years, leaving, it has been mentioned, a substantial legacy to Mrs. Herries. Mrs. H., however, after blessing her husband with three children, died in child birth, under circumstances, as may be easily imagined, of considerable affliction. Mr. Herries remains a widower. His first prominent station in public life (within the knowledge of the writer of this hasty and brief sketch) was a Commissary-in-Chief during the Peninsular War, and consequently, in some degree, under the Duke of Wellington. Those campaigns having happily, as well as gloriously, terminated, Mr. Herries next was appointed to the Auditorship of the Civil List. After the retirement of Mr. Vansittart, now Lord Bexley, and the subsequent retreat of Mr. Lushington, Mr. Herries was appointed to the latter gentleman's station as the leading Joint-Secretary to the Treasury, and was thereupon brought in to Parliament by the said Treasury for Harwich. He retained such office of Joint-Secretary till the recent change. In every respect he is a man of business, contions, indefatigable, experienced a matter-of-fact man, with a clear voice, but of somewhat too diffident a demeanour. If heard at all, he is heard much more satisfactorily than was Mr. Vansittart. He has proved himself by many [illegible] familiar with the finance accounts, the details of Government, money matters, and the *arcana* of the Customs and Excise Boards; and, judging from the past, all his financial statements are more likely to be distinguished by their facts than their rhetorical flourishes. He will neglect the figures of speech for the figures of the Treasury accounts.

Miscellanea.

THE DISCOVERY SHIP.—John Huake, Commander of the whaler *Bremen*, lately arrived here, reports having on the 10th May last, in lat. 78. North, met with the Discovery Ship *Hecla*, Captain Parry, in the vicinity of Spitzbergen. Captain Huake was too far off to hail her; but judged from her appearance that all was well.

The Thames Tunnel.—Yesterday the 14th August at the usual weekly meeting of the directors of the company, the engineer reported the progress which had been made in cleansing the tunnel of the mud, &c. which had collected since the irruption of the water. The report was very favourable. The mud in the western archway has been almost wholly removed, and persons can now walk up without difficulty to the field or extremity of the present workings. In a few days the eastern archway will also be cleared. The water having broken in the side of the arch near the shield, of course a great quantity of solid mud has to be removed. This work proceeds with the greatest rapidity, and not less than 1000 tons of mud, &c. have been removed since the tunnel and shaft were drained of the water. The appearance of the earth, through which the men will shortly commence the further extension of the tunnel, has been found on additional boring, to be of that solidity that warrant the anticipations entertained of ultimate success.

ROYAL ACCOUCHMENT.—We are bound to apprise our readers of a highly important event:—Yesterday, that illustrious Personage, the Royal Lioness, was delivered of twins at the Palace 'Cuange. We are happy to say, that the reply this day to all loyal inquires is, that her Majesty and the Royal Cubs are doing as well as can be expected. Whether the eclipse of the [illegible] had any thing to do with this [illegible] we refer to the astrologers.

A short time since a man [illegible] from this town to serve a warrant for [illegible] bastardy upon a disciple of Galen [illegible] resides in a small village [illegible] 100 miles from Manchester. On arriving at the doctor's house, the messenger knocked at the door, and on its being opened by a gentlemanly looking man, the following dialogue ensued:—"Is Doctor—— at home," inquired the messengers? "N-n-o," was the hesitating reply. "I am sorry for that," said the man "for my wife's so very bad that if I don't see the doctor, I don't know what will be the consequence." "Oh, in that case, my good fellow, [illegible] can do as well as the doctor, and will [illegible] direct[illegible] you can do for my w[illegible]e. I have a warrant against you will do [illegible] you, and if y[illegible] it, you must go along with [illegible] scarcely necessary to add that [illegible] doctor paid the demand against him, and thus got rid of his unwelcome visitor.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

COMPARATIVE NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD.—In bread, every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat averaging the various sorts, contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; bread has eighty-nine; peas, ninety-three; lentils (a kind of half-pea, but little known in England), [illegible] pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all the vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds; and, what is remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty-five pounds of substance valuable as nutrition.—*Atlas*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the History of the War in the Peninsula, a posthumous work of General Foy.)

"The glory of the British army" (says General Foy) "has arisen principally from its excellent discipline, and from the cool and steady bravery of the people. The military commands may be distributed with impunity according to combinations or Parliamentary influence; it is the army which, of all others, can most easily dispense with extraordinary talent. The officers who have returned from the wars in Portugal and Spain, while they are loud and unanimous in doing justice to the prudence and intrepidity of their leader, allow him the possession of no quality which eminently distinguishes him from the other conspicuous Generals of their nation. When they extol his characteristic firmness, which from an early period liberated him from trammels of responsibility, they have nothing to say in praise of his understanding, or the productions of his genius. We have heard it asserted by men whose opinion is not without weight, that there were twenty officers (not to mention only some of those who served in this war, Picton, Crawford, and Sir G. Murray), any one of whom would have commanded [illegible] as much, and perhaps with more, ability and success than Wellington, if they had but [illegible] under them the same [illegible] to work upon, the same immense resources at command, and above all, the same certainty of support from the favourable disposition of the administration.

An English army left entirely to itself might conquer, but it would never know how to turn a victory to advantage; if, however, it happened to be itself defeated at a distance from its point of departure, it would experience not merely a check, but the most dreadful of all calamities. In writing the History of the War in the Peninsula—that war in which all English hatred to Bonaparte showed itself most strongly—we shall have occasion to show how nearly the army of Great Britain had, more than once, met with such a catastrophe as would not have allowed a man to escape to carry the news of it to London. As we have already said, such a system circumscribes the talent of the general. His first duty is to be careful of the machine committed to his charge, completely wound up so as not to wear it out by useless or extraneous movements. In his eye the plans of operation will never have several aspects. A sound, but limited, judgment will be sufficient to direct him in the means of execution; he will prefer the defensive, which avails itself of all that has been foreseen, to the offensive, which by its uncertain chances requires more frequently the resources of genius. The war will be reduced to a series of sober strokes. In the eyes of an English General, the perfection of the art consists in bringing into the field fresh and well conditioned troops, in posting them advantageously, and then coolly waiting for the enemy's attack. On the day of our disaster we saw these sons of Albion formed in square battalions in the plain between the Wood of Hougoumont and the village of Mount St. Jean. To effect this compact formation, they had doubled and re-doubled their rank several times. The cavalry which supported them was cut to pieces by the fire of the artillery completely silenced. The General and Staff Officers were galloping from one square to another, not knowing where to find shelter. Carriages, wounded men, parks of reserve and auxiliary troops were all flying in disorder, towards Brussels. Death was before them, and in their rear disgrace in their roar. In this terrible situation neither the bullets of the Imperial Guard, charged almost point blank, nor the victorious cavalry of France, could make the least impression on the immoveable British infantry. One might have been almost tempted to believe that it had rooted itself in the ground, but for the majestic [illegible] which its battalions commenced some minutes after sunset, at the moment when the approach of the Prussians apprised Wellington, that—thanks to numbers, thanks to the force of inert resistance, and rewards for having contrived to draw up his fellows in battle—he had just achieved the most decisive victory of our age."

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